The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 220. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Overwhelming Defeat of the Administration.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUDIATES.

The returns from Pennsylvania have come in sufficiently to indicate the overwhelming defeat of the Administration and the repudiation of Lecomptonism. A few counties in the interior of the State are yet to be heard from, but the result will not be materially altered by the returns from them. Out of twenty-five Members of Congress, the Lecomptonites elect only two, or at most three. The members elected in the remaining Districts are either straight-out Opposition or strong Anti-Lecompton Democrats.

[Here follows a detailed statement of the votes in the several Districts, which we omit.]

In the First District, Thomas B. Florence (Lecompton Democrat) is reflected over RYAN (Opp.) and [illegible] (Anti-Lecompton Democrat,) but by a very slim plurality. His majority over KNORR (Opp.) in 1854, was 5,591; this year it is reduced to a plurality of four hundred and sixty-five. The full vote in Philadelphia District (the first seven Wards of Philadelphia) is as follows:

T. B. Florence, Lecompton Dem.	6,166
John W. Ryan, Opposition	5,693
G. W. Reisinger, Anti-Lecompton Dem.	2,135
Florence's plurality	473

[Here follows a detailed statement of the votes in the several Districts, which we omit.]

In the Second District, the Hon. H. D. Jor Morris (Opposition) is reflected by a majority of 1,816 over Samuel H. Pleasants (Dem.) This is an Opposition gain of 1,591 since 1856. The returns are as follows:

Morris—Opposition	9,738
Samuel Pleasants—Democrat	5,669
Majority for Morris	1,816

[Here follows a detailed statement of the votes in the several Districts, which we omit.]

In the Third District, Jesse P. Verree (Opp.) over Daniel Leiper (Democratic and present member) by a majority of 1,587. The returns are:

Jesse P. Verree—Opposition	9,738
Daniel Leiper—Democrat	5,669
Majority for Verree	1,845

[Here follows a detailed statement of the votes in the several Districts, which we omit.]

In the Fourth District, Hon. Wm. Millward (Opp.) is pretty certainly elected over Thomas J. Bigham (Americus) and Henry M. Phillips (Democratic and present Member.)

[Here follows a detailed statement of the votes in the several Districts, which we omit.]

In the Fifth, John Wood (Opp.) is elected over Owen Jones (Democrat and present Member.) Montgomery County is only partially reported, but shows so far a large gain for the Opposition.

[Here follows a detailed statement of the votes in the several Districts, which we omit.]

In the Sixth District, JOHN HICKMAN, present Member and Anti-Lecompton Democrat, is undoubtedly reflected over JOHN M. BROOMALL (regular Opp.) and CHAS. D. MANLY (Lecompton Democrat.)

[Here follows a detailed statement of the votes in the several Districts, which we omit.]

The Seventh District is still in doubt. The candidates are JOHN SMITH, H. C. LONGSTRETH (Opp.) and STOKES L. ROBERTS, (Lecompton Dem.)

[Here follows a detailed statement of the votes in the several Districts, which we omit.]

The Eighth is the District represented in the present Congress by J. GLANCY JONES, who is the special agent of the President. The present indications are that Jones is defeated by JOHN SWARTZ, Anti-Lecompton Democrat and Fusion candidate. The returns are not full, and the result remains somewhat doubtful. We believe, however, that SWARTZ is elected. The vote in this District in 1856 was very heavy; Mr. JONES receiving 11,372, and his opponent 4,628, leaving a majority for GLANCY JONES of 6,644. The gain of the Opposition in this District is immense. In Reading the gain since 1856 is reported at 1,237.

[Here follows a detailed statement of the votes in the several Districts, which we omit.]

The returns from other Districts in the State are only partial, but are sufficient to indicate that the Administration have suffered disaster in nearly every district.

Ninth District—In this District there is a heavy gain for the Opposition, and THADDEUS STEVENS is probably elected to Congress over JAMES M. MOORHEAD, (Lecompton.)

Tenth District—JAMES T. HALE (Opp.) is elected over ALEXR. WILSON, (Lecompton,) and present member. This is an old Republican stronghold, the opposition majority in 1856 having been 2,000, with a heavy gain this year.

Eleventh District—In the Eleventh, JAS. H. CAMPBELL (Opp.) beats both his opponents, D. WAGNER (Lecompton and present member,) and KANE (Anti-Lecompton Dem.)

Twelfth District—The Twelfth elected in 1856 a Democratic member, by a majority of nearly 3,000. This year the tide has turned with a vengeance. GEO. W. SCRANTON (Opp.) is elected by a probable majority of 500 to 1,000.

Thirteenth District—A Lecompton member, WM. H. WELSH, present member) is elected in this District over H. D. FOSTER, (Opp.) The District gave 2,500 Democratic in 1856. The Opposition gain largely this year.

Fourteenth District—There is no reason to doubt the reflection of GALUSHA A. GROW, in the Fourteenth. The majority in 1856 was 9,371.

Fifteenth District—JAMES T. HALE (Opp.) is elected over ALEXR. WILSON, (Lecompton,) and present member. The Opposition gain largely in this District. WILSON was elected in 1856 by a large majority. HALE'S majority over WILSON this year is reported over 2,000.

Sixteenth District—From the Sixteenth we have no definite returns.

Seventeenth District—The Lecomptonites are essentially floored in this District. The Democratic member has been elected in 1856 by a majority of 674. The Opposition candidate this year, EDWARD MCPHERSON, beats WILSON KURTZ, Lecompton and present member.

Eighteenth District—Large Opposition gains are reported here. SAMUEL S. BLAIR (Opp.) is probably elected over CYRUS L. PENNYPACKER.

Nineteenth District—JOHN COVODE (Opp.) is re-elected in this District by a large majority over HENRY D. FOSTER. Covode's majority in 1856 was 2,903.

Twentieth District—From this District we have no returns.

Twenty-first District—JAMES K. MORRISON (Opp.) is probably elected over BOWIE, (Anti-Lec.)

Twenty-second District—ROBERT MCKENNAN, Opposition, is elected over two opponents, BUCHANAN and BOWIE, by very large majorities.

Twenty-third District—WILLIAM STEWART, Opposition, probably elected.

Twenty-fourth District—No returns.

Twenty-fifth District—Three candidates ran in this district—JOHN DICK, Opposition, and present member; HARRY HAMMER, Anti-Lecompton Democrat; and WM. A. GALLAGHER, Lecompton. GALLAGHER is probably elected.

RECAPITULATION.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROBABLY ELECTED.

Dists.	Members.	Dists.	Members.
I.	Florence, Lecompton Dem.	XIV.	GALUSHA A. GROW.
II.	JOHN MORRIS.	XV.	JAMES T. HALE.
III.	JOHN P. VERREE.	XVI.	No returns.
IV.	WILLIAM MILLWARD.	XVII.	EDWARD MCPHERSON.
V.	JOHN WOOD.	XVIII.	SAMUEL S. BLAIR.
VI.	JOHN HICKMAN.	XIX.	JOHN COVODE.
VII.	H. C. LONGSTRETH.	XX.	No returns.
VIII.	JOHN SWARTZ.	XXI.	JAS. K. MORRISON.
IX.	THADDEUS STEVENS.	XXII.	ROBERT MCKENNAN.
X.	JOHN W. KITTERA.	XXIII.	WILLIAM STEWART.
XI.	JAS. H. CAMPBELL.	XXIV.	No returns.
XII.	GEO. W. SCRANTON.	XXV.	Elijah Babbitt.
XIII.	WM. H. WELSH.		

Anti-Lecompton, 20. (Regular Opposition, 17; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 3.)

Lecompton, 2. Three districts to hear from.

THE STATE TICKET.

The Opposition candidates on the State ticket are elected, as follows:

Supreme Court—JOHN M. READ.

Canal Commissioner—WM. B. FRASER.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

In the Seventh Congressional District indications are that H. C. LONGSTRETH, Opposition, is elected by a small majority.

Monroe County gives Dimmick for Congress 600 majority; Democratic loss 1,000.

In the Nineteenth Congressional District John COVODE, Republican, is elected by 900 majority.

In the Tenth Congressional District, Jno. W. KILLINGER, Republican, is elected by 3,000 majority.

Sixteenth Congressional District—Cumberland County gives Fisher, Democrat, 250 majority.

Eleventh Congressional District—Schuylkill County gives Campbell, Opposition, 2,300 majority.

The whole Democratic ticket is elected in Wayne County by about 300 majority on the State ticket.

Eighth District—Official returns from Berks County defeat J. GLANCY JONES, Democrat, by 42 votes. JOHN SWARTZ, Opposition, is elected.

Sixteenth Congressional District—The returns give William F. Junkin, Opposition, 339 majority in Perry and Fisher, Democrat, 426 majority in Cumberland and York Counties.

PHILADELPHIA, 9 P. M.

Accounts from Wayne County, not confirmed, says Shoemaker has a thousand majority. If this is so, Dimmick is defeated.

PHILADELPHIA, 9.30 P. M.

Thirteenth Congressional District—Carbon County gives Shoemaker 400 majority. Dimmick gets 450 majority in Northampton, 800 in Monroe, and 300 in Wayne. Pike has not yet been heard from. Dimmick is elected by about 200 majority.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of Last Evening:

Hon. JAMES M. WOOD, of Philadelphia, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, is elected over Hon. WM. A. FOSTER, the Democratic candidate, by a very large majority—probably not less than 25,000, and it may be nearly double that. WM. B. FRASER, the People's candidate for Canal Commissioner, is elected by a like majority over WHITLEY FAGAN, the Democratic candidate.

In Philadelphia, the Democrats elect their Congressman in the First District, and probably three out of seventeen of the members of the House of Representatives. The People's Party elect their Sheriff, Register of Wills, Clerk of Orphans' Court, their Congressmen in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts, and fourteen members of the House.

The delegation in Congress will probably stand 18 Opposition, 3 Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and 4 Regular Democrats.

The State Senate is somewhat in doubt. The members holding over are 12 Democrats to 9 Opposition, and it is not unlikely that the Opposition will not be able to overcome this majority in the twelve districts where elections were held yesterday. The Senate will stand 17 Democrats to 16 Opposition.

The House of Representatives will undoubtedly be strongly Opposition. Our impression is that the House will stand about 62 Opposition to 38 Democrats. On joint ballot of the two Houses, the Legislature will be strongly Republican.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the Philadelphia Press.—(Anti-Lecompton Dem. organ.)

TUESDAY.—Two years ago, about the same hour in which we are now writing, the editor of the *Press*, then the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, sat down to address the Democratic Party of the whole country upon the election of JAMES BUCHANAN to the Presidency, and to congratulate the people upon the triumph of the great principle of Popular Sovereignty, without which Mr. BUCHANAN could not have been elevated to that high position. That was in October of '56, be it remembered, and that result was regarded as deciding the Presidential contest in November succeeding. Since that period, the same principle has been kept consistently in view by the editor of this journal, but intermediately, between then and now, the President of the United States has preferred to discard the great principle which made him President, and we have been thrown, by a series of events familiar to the people, into a hostile attitude to his policy in this respect. Every effort which has been made towards conciliation and toleration has been haughtily refused. AN APPEAL WAS OTHERWISE TAKEN TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA. And now we sit down, as we did in 1856 after the October election, to chronicle the triumph of the principle which elected JAMES BUCHANAN to the Presidency. But we deeply regret to say that this time we are called upon to rejoice over the triumph of the principle, and the defeat of the man who was elected upon it. At this writing, it looks as if almost every Congressional Lecomptonite in Pennsylvania had been defeated! So much for those who have preferred the patronage and favor of the President to the confidence of the people. Thus much for the Executive, who has chosen to turn his back upon the immortal doctrine that the American people shall control their own affairs in their own way, and who has dared to erect, in every district in Pennsylvania, an official influence at war with the fundamental principles of the Constitution. Thus much for the new and startling idea that not the Federal Union, but that "the President must and shall be sustained." But this result is not only attributable to the uprising of the people against the betrayal of their Representatives and the gross desertion of the popular principle by the Chief Magistrate of the Republic; but it is, at the same time, a tribute to Pennsylvania feeling, and to that idea which is cherished by all our people—that of protection to American industry.

To the Democratic Party, the masses of which have largely contributed to this great result, we have a single word to say. In all that the *Press* has done, we have not sought to disorganize, but to preserve that party. The cause we labored in was not a sectional cause. It was not to uphold principles abhorrent to the Constitution and the Union, but to save them; nor, least of all, was it to avenge any personal wrongs, or to gratify any personal feelings. All our instincts are national and conservative. If there is anything in the history of the editor of this paper, it is that he has been devoted to the Democratic Party and to the Union, and that he has been devoted to the rights of the States, North and South. In this cause we intend to labor to the end. We accepted the responsibilities of our position at the beginning, and we are ready to endure them to the close.

From the Philadelphia North American, (Republican.)

PENNSYLVANIA REDEEMED.—The old Keystone State has vindicated her principles, and has rebuked the powers at Washington. She stands to-day regenerated from the influence of that central despotism which has sought, by patronage and power, to control the popular sentiment, and to misdirect the honest feeling of those who constitute the real bone and sinew of her substantial prosperity. This is no common victory, and we claim it as no political triumph. Two years ago the people of Pennsylvania decided in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN, under circumstances which induced them to hope and to believe that he would at least maintain the policy to which all parties virtually subscribed. They have tried his Administration fairly and liberally, and thousands of the same men, who then contributed to his elevation to the Presidency, recorded their votes, yesterday, in condemnation of his Administration.

We are not disposed to rejoice, in any partisan spirit, over this result. Our expectation and our wish has been, that Pennsylvania would be true to herself; true to the principles which she upheld in the days of the Revolution; true to all the interests which she has at stake, and true to the Union, from the integrity and entirety of which she has never departed in faith or expression. Republicans, Americans, Democrats, Whigs and others, equally patriotic, of different organizations, united heartily and honestly with us on this occasion, and to each and all belong the credit of the moral victory which has been achieved. In the fullness of a noble triumph, we concede to every interest its share of the general triumph, content in the conviction that we have endeavored to do our own part, and satisfied to claim no merit distinct in itself, or so separated as to admit of special discrimination.

From the Pennsylvanian (Administration.)

OUR STATE ELECTION—THE RESULT.—It will not take many words to announce the result of the contest in our city and State yesterday. That is the plain truth with reference to the matter, and the party must look at it and not flinch. The causes which produced this result we have no time to indicate at present. They are mostly local; some of them, we fear, fraught with evil for the future. As to the general issues, that of a change in the Tariff was the most potential in the hands of the unscrupulous demagogues who headed the People's movement. They promised immediate relief to the working classes when that would suit their purposes; when stronger means were needed to effect their ends, they did not scruple to present the alternative of voting the People's ticket or losing their places in the counting-house, the manufactory or the work-shop. This was a most powerful lever in their hands, as the returns from the manufacturing districts will show. As to the old, stale question of Kansas, that was almost forgotten. It was not heard on the battle-field, nor borne on the banners of the victors. Those who used it the most unsparingly at the onset of the fight, abandoned it at the pinch, and rested their whole case on local issue and the cry of protection to domestic industry. These are the main springs that moved the Opposition during the contest, and produced the result which we chronicle to-day.

From the Philadelphia News.

Again we have met the enemy, and again have we conquered, and the great heart of the beautiful metropolis of our State beats with the most intense and joyous pulsations. On every hand the People are victorious, and the hosts of Loco-Focoism are beaten at every point. It is with no ordinary feelings that we announce this result to our readers, because it proves that the virtue of the masses is superior to the corruptions of power. It will be seen, by reference to the returns which we give below and elsewhere, that the entire County ticket is elected by an increased majority over that of May last. Mr. KERR, the candidate of the People for Sheriff, has from 7,000 to 8,000 votes above his competitor, whilst his colleagues on the ticket follow him handsomely. All the Congressional Districts, except, perhaps, the First, are carried for the People's nominees, and Mr. BUCHANAN and his Lecompton swindle receives one of the most severe rebukes ever yet given to an Administration in this country. The victory of to-day is the harbinger of "a good time coming," and indicates, in the most unmistakable manner, that in 1860 the people of the entire country will rise in defence of their rights and place an honest man in the Presidential Chair. The very late, or rather the very early hour in the morning, when we write, leaves us but little time to speculate on the result of yesterday's work, but we find it impossible to close without a word of congratulation to our brethren in the interior, the returns from which indicate their well doing.

ELECTIONS IN OTHER STATES.

OHIO ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

Second District—The returns thus far indicate the reelection of W. H. English, Democrat, by a small majority.

Third District—William M. Dunn, Republican, elected.

Fourth District—W. S. Holman, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, elected.

First District—Pendleton, Democrat, is elected by 250 majority.

Third District—Vallandigham, Democrat, is undoubtedly elected.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 13—P. M.

In the Sixteenth Congressional District, C. B. Tompkins, Republican, is elected by 600 to 800 majority.

In the First Congressional District, Pendleton, Democrat, is elected by 540 majority.

In the Second Congressional District, Gurley, Republican, is elected by 734 majority.

In Hamilton County, the entire opposition ticket is elected by an average majority of 1,100.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

In the Ninth Congressional District, John Carey, Republican, has 156 majority.

In the Thirteenth Congressional District, John Sherman, Republican, has 2,000.

In the Fifteenth Congressional District, William Helmick, Republican, is probably elected.

In the Fourth Congressional District, Wm. Allen, Democrat, has 200 majority.

In the Eighth Congressional District, Benjamin Stanton, Republican, has 3,000 majority.

In the Fourteenth Congressional District, Cyrus Spink, Republican, has 2,500 majority.

In the Seventh Congressional District, Thomas Corwin, Opposition, is elected.

In the Tenth Congressional District, Carey A. Trimble, Republican, is elected over Muller, Democrat.

In the Eleventh Congressional District, Charles D. Martin, Democrat, is elected.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 13—P. M.

John Carey, Republican, is elected in the Ninth Congressional District.

James M. Ashley, Republican, is elected in the Fifth Congressional District.

In the Eighteenth Congressional District, Sidney Edgerton, Republican, is elected by 1,500 majority.

In the Nineteenth Congressional District, Edward Wade, Republican, is elected. Cuyahoga County gives him 1,000 majority.

In the Thirteenth Congressional District, John Sherman, Republican, is elected.

In the Fourteenth Congressional District, Cyrus Spink, Republican, is elected.

In the Third Congressional District, C. L. Vallandigham, Democrat, is elected by 190 majority over Lewis D. Campbell, Republican.

There is little doubt that the Republican State ticket is elected.

RECAPITULATION.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROBABLY ELECTED.

Dists.	Members.	Dists.	Members.
I.	Pendleton, Dem.	X.	Trimble, Rep.
II.	Gurley, Rep.	XI.	Martin, Dem.
III.	Vallandigham, Dem.	XIII.	Sherman, Rep.
IV.	Allen, Dem.	XIV.	Spink, Rep.
V.	Ashley, Rep.	XV.	Helmick, Rep.
VII.	Corwin, Opp.	XVI.	Tompkins, Rep.
VIII.	Stanton, Rep.	XVIII.	Edgerton, Rep.
IX.	Carey, Rep.	XIX.	Wade, Rep.

Twenty-one Districts in the State—sixteen heard from, in which the result is as follows:

Republicans	11
Administration Democrats	4
Opposition Democrats	1
Total	16

ADDITIONAL RETURNS BY TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 13—6 P.M.

In the Twenty-first Congressional District, John A. Bingham, Republican, is elected by about 1,900 majority.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

It is the opinion here that the Republican State ticket is elected by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority, and that fifteen Republican Congressmen, at least, are also elected.

INDIANA ELECTION.

SOUTH BEND, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

St. Joseph's County gives Colfax 450 majority a gain of 108. Laporte County, all but two townships, gives him 811 majority, a gain of 573. Marshall County gives Colfax 90 majority, a small gain.

Sixth District—Albert G. Porter, Republican, elected.

Eighth District—James Wilson, Republican re-elected.

Ninth District—Schuyler Colfax, Republican, re-elected.

Eleventh District—John U. Pettit, Republican, re-elected.

The vote on the State ticket is close, and the result doubtful.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

Partial returns received from the First Congressional District of Indiana indicate the election of Alvin P. Hovey, Anti-Lecompton.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 13—9 P. M.

The returns thus far received from Indiana indicate the election of eight Republican Congressmen, the entire Republican State ticket, and a majority of Republicans to the State Legislature.

In the Third Congressional District the result is doubtful.

In the Seventh Congressional District, Davis, Anti Lecompton, is elected.

IOWA ELECTION.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

The whole Republican ticket in this county is elected by 150 majority.

KANSAS ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

An election took place in Kansas on the 4th inst., for members of the Legislature.

Leavenworth County gave the Republican ticket an average majority of 200.

In Atchison County the Opposition were triumphant by 80 majority.

In Jefferson County the Republicans were defeated.

In Doniphan County the Democratic ticket was elected.

In Douglas County the Republican ticket was elected by 500 majority.

In Lykins County the Republican ticket was elected.

LOLA MONTEZ on ROME.

HER CASTIGATES THE EPISCOPALIAN CLERGY OF NEW-YORK.

Last night, in Hope Chapel, Madame LOLA MONTEZ lectured on "Rome," for the benefit of the Rev. RALPH HOYT'S new Church. The audience was quite large, considering the weather. The Rev. Dr. HUSSEY and Ex-Judge EMMONS were among the most interested of her listeners.

The lady's address dealt only with Rome, in its religious aspects. The Catholic Church she regarded as the product of an effete civilization, and as an institution which, however well adapted it may have been to the state of society in mediæval times, was entirely *de trop* in this nineteenth century, and must eventually succumb to the progressive spirit of the age. It was to Protestantism, she declared, that were due the five great facts of the time: Steamboats, Railroads, Telegraphs, Freedom of the Press and the American Republic. [Applause.] Ladies and gentlemen, she said in closing, the advertisements have informed you that the proceeds of this lecture are to be given to the Rev. RALPH HOYT, to aid him in building his free Church for the poor. The papers have also apprised you that some of the clergy have cast reflections upon the worthy rector for his willingness to receive the sum which your patronage of this lecture gives. This is certainly a piece of bigotry, intolerance and cruelty to the poor, and of meddlesome impertinence, which I certainly before have never witnessed—aye, even in the most illiberal Catholic countries of the world. [Loud applause.] Who are these men who would bar you and me from doing a good action? They would rather lock the doors of comfort and instruction on the poor and the forsaken, than that they should be blessed by a hand which would not be moved by their dictation. [Applause.] How many churches, I should like to know, would be built and how many poor would be comforted, and clothed, and fed, by the money which they would give? [Applause.]

A VOICE—Not one in a thousand! [Renewed applause.]

It is then reserved for me, humble as I am, to read these blind bigots a lesson, [loud applause,] and to tell them that they are not Christians but Pharisees! [Applause.] They belong, I think, to the same class of hypocrites who condemned the Saviour because he ate and drank with publicans and sinners. [Applause and laughter.] And they appear to be just as full of the headstrong devil of intolerance as they were in the old times. [Applause.] They are certainly very ingredient and very bad dishes when they enter into the breasts of professing Christians in such a free and enlightened land as America. Such bigoted intolerance would be bad enough, I think, you will go with me in saying, in Timbuctoo or the Feejee Islands; but in America it is like a foul, dirty spot upon the bright sunshine. [Applause.] I am going to Europe for some time, in a few days, and when I come back, which I certainly will do—[loud applause]—it may be I will give a course of lectures to raise a fund to send missionaries to Christianize these clerical Pharisees—[great applause and laughter]—these Pharisees, ladies and gentlemen, who had rather that the poor and the destitute should not have the Gospel preached, or even kind words said to them, than that the means should be furnished by the patronage of your very humble servant. [Applause.] I entreat, therefore, and beg of you all the prayers of this congregation for all such benighted and miserable sinners! [Tumultuous and prolonged applause.]

THE QUARANTINE CONTRACT.—The names of THOMAS DOUGHTY and JOHN S. LEWIS, firm of DOUGHTY & LEWIS, No. 13 Morris-street, were omitted in the published list of bids for the Quarantine contracts. Their bid was 69,954, being only 674 below J. M. & W. SAYRE, to whom the work was awarded.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ITINERARY OF THE ROUTE.

Interesting from Washington Territory.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN WAR.

In the NEW-YORK TIMES, of Monday, we had the pleasure of announcing the arrival at St. Louis of the first Overland Mail from the Pacific, through in twenty-three days from San Francisco, bringing advices ten days later. To the telegraphic outline then furnished, we now add details of the highest interest, with such items of intelligence as may be important.

Of the reception of the caravan at St. Louis, we gather the following information from the *Republican*:

As a matter of course, the reception of the news by telegraph from Jefferson City, that the Overland Mail, with Mr. BUTTERFIELD, who had been chiefly instrumental in putting it into successful operation, would arrive in the city by the Pacific Railroad, created very considerable feeling. It was at once determined that a fitting reception should be given to Mr BUTTERFIELD; and before 8 o'clock, a large number of our most respectable citizens had assembled for that purpose.

The procession was formed in front of the Planters' House last evening at 8 o'clock, headed by the St. Louis Silver Band, in ARMOR'S bandwagon, drawn by six horses, and proceeded to the depôt of the Pacific Railroad. On the arrival of the train at a little before 9 o'clock, Mr. BUTTERFIELD was received, on behalf of the reception Committee and a large concourse of citizens present, by JOHN F. DARBY, Esq., who said:

SIR: On behalf of the Committee and the citizens of St. Louis, I extend to you a hearty congratulation on the achievement of an undertaking worthy the genius and perseverance of an American. [Applause.] You have demonstrated to the nation the practicability of bringing communications from San Francisco to the centre of the Valley of the Mississippi, in the wonderfully short space of twenty-four days, and for the accomplishment of which you deserve the thanks and gratitude of the whole American people. We have experienced for years the difficulty of communicating with our brethren on the shores of the Pacific, and for ten years have been striving for means which would obviate those difficulties, and bring us in closer contact. You, Sir, have accomplished that object by your indefatigable exertions, and secured a result so desirable, and fraught with so many blessings, that you are entitled to the warmest gratitude of the American people. You, Sir, have inaugurated a system which, though yet in the incipient stages of its operation, is of paramount importance in the results which it will secure in social, political, and mercantile points of view, at the same time the pride and admiration of American skill, enterprise and untiring perseverance. In conclusion, let me again return to you our most hearty thanks and congratulations on your noble achievement.

In reply, Mr. BUTTERFIELD expressed the emotions which filled his heart at this demonstration of the good will and approbation of his fellow-citizens, and said they were not the less pleasurable by being unexpected. He regarded it as the happiest moment of his life, in view of the fact that he had accomplished an object which had so long been desired by the citizens of St. Louis, and had received their hearty approval for his labor.

Great difficulties had lain in the way, but what obstacles, he continued, cannot be surmounted by American enterprise? [Applause.] He had entered upon the work with a determination to succeed, and, by the help of his assistants, (whom he complimented very highly,) had succeeded. But the operations were as yet imperfect, this being the first trial. For the next six years thirty thousand miles of mail travelling will be accomplished every day. Nations had taken hold of the great work, but had not reported. An Atlantic telegraph had been laid, it was true, but the Overland Mail was ahead of the submarine lightning at last, and had reported. [Applause.] He thanked the people and the Committee for their cordial welcome, and concluded amid continued applause.

Upon leaving the depôt, the carriages proceeded to their starting point, on Fourth-street, preceded by the band-chariot, and passing around Pine, did not draw up until they reached the Post-Office, when the mail was turned over to the proper officials. Some extra bags containing the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, the special edition of the *Alta California*, and other papers, were retained and put out at the hotel. Here they were opened and the papers handed round to the assembled spectators, who read them with great apparent interest. The *Alta California* was most in demand, as it reported a fine special mail of the Overland Mail's and an imposing picture of a mail coach with four horses in full gallop. It was a weekly edition, and bore evidence of the most commendable enterprise on the part of its publishers.

The *Democrat* says: "Mr. BAILEY, one of the passengers in the mail train, was also besieged by crowds of anxious persons, to whose innumerable questions he returned willing and satisfactory answers. We are indebted to Mr. BAILEY for a table of stations and distances of the route, which will be found below. The mail team started from San Francisco on the 16th ult. It consisted of a four-horse mail coach, six passengers and the mail. They all came through ahead of time and with perfect safety, though some of the passengers were so jaded with the ride that they concluded to lay over a day or so at Springfield, in this State. They will probably reach the city to-day or to-morrow."

The following is Mr. BAILEY'S

ITINERARY OF THE ROUTE.

Memorandum of distances between the stations on the overland route from San Francisco to St. Louis, via Arizona, and of the time made on the first trip: San Francisco to Clark's, 12; San Mateo, 9; Redwood City, 9; Mountain View, 12; San Jose, 11; Seventeen Mile House 17; Gilroy, 13; Pacheco Pass, 16; St. Louis Ranch, 17; Lone Willow, 18; Temple's Ranch, 13; Firebaugh's Ferry, 15; Fresno City, 19; Elk Horn Spring, 12; Whitmore's Ferry, 17; Cross Creek, 12; Visalia, 12; Packwood, 12; Tule River, 14; Fountain Spring, 14; Mountain House, 12; Posey Creek, 15; Gordon's Ferry, 10; Kern River Slough, 12; Sink of Tejon, 14; Fort Tejon, 15; Reeds, 8; French John's, 14; Widow Smith's, 24; King's, 10; Hart's, 12; San Fernando Mission, 6; Canuenga, 12; Los Angeles, 12—total, 402 miles; time, 30 hours.

Los Angeles to Monte, 12; San Jose, 15; Ramo del Chino, 12; Temescal, 20; Laguna Grande, 10; Temecula, 21; Tejunpo, 14; Oak Grove, 12; Warner's Ranch, 10; San Felipe, 16; Vallecito, 18; Palm Springs, 9; Carrisso Creek, 9; Indian Wells (without water,) 33; Alamo Mucho (without water;) Cook's Wells (without water,) 23; Pilot Knob, 19; Fort Yuma, 10. Total, 263 miles; time, 73 hours and 0 minutes.

Fort Yuma to Swiveler's, 20; Fillibuster Camp, 18; Peterman's, 19; Griswell's, 12; Flap-Jack Ranch, 15; Oatman Flat, 20; Murderer's Grave, 20; Gila Ranch, 17; Maricopa Wells, 40; Socatoon, 23; Pechacho, 37; Pointer Mountain, 22; Tucson, 18. Total, 280 miles; time, 71 hours and 45 minutes.

Tucson to Seneca Springs, (without water,) 35; San Pedro, (without water,) 24; Dragoon Springs, (without water,) 23; Apache Pass, (without water,) 40; Stein's Peak, (without water,) 35; Soldier's Farewell, (without water,) 49; Ojo de Vaca, 14; Mimbre's River, 16; Cook's Springs, 19; Pecacho, (without water,) 52; Fort Fillmore, 14; Cottonwoods, 43; Franklin, 22. Total, 360 miles; Time, 68 hours.

Franklin to Waco Tanks, 20; Sandrius, 20; Pinery, (without water,) 56; Delaware Springs, 24; Pope's Camp, 40; Emigrant Crossing, 35; House Head Crossing, 55; Head of Concho, (without water,) 70; Grape Creek, 22; Fort Chadbourne, 20. Total, 428 miles. Time, 129 hours, 30 minutes.

Fort Chadbourne to Station No. 1, 13; Mountain Pass, 16; Phantom Hill, 30; Smith's, 12; Clear Fork, 26; Francis', 13; Fort Belknap, 22; Murphy's, 16; Jackboro', 19; Earhart's, 16; Conolly's, 18; Davidson's, 24; Gainesville, 17, Diamond's, 15; Sherman, 15; Colbert's Ferry, (Red River,) 19½. Total, 282½. Time, 65 hours, 25 minutes.

Colbert's to Fisher's, 13; Wall's, 14; Boggy Depôt, 17; Garry's, 17, Waddell's, 15; Blackburn's, 16; Pusley's, 17; Riddell's, 17, Holloway's, 17; Trayon's, 17; Walker's, 17; Fort Smith, 18. Total, 192 miles. Time, 28 hours.

Fort Smith to Woosley's, 16; Brodie's, 12; Park's 20; Fayetteville, 14; ——'s Station, 13; Callaghan's 22; Harburn's, 19; Conch's, 16; Smith's, 12; Ashmore, 20; Springfield, 13; Evans', 9; Smith's, 11; Bolivar, 11½; Yost's, 16; Quincy, 15; Sailer's, 10; Warsaw, 11; Burns', 15; Mulholland's 20; Shackelford's, 13; Tipton, ?. Total, 316½. Time, 46 hours and 45 minutes.

Tipton to St. Louis, 130 miles. Time, 11 hours and 40 minutes.

RECAPITULATION.

	Miles.	Time
S. F. to L. A.	402	30
L. A. to Fort Y	263	72.30
Fort Y. to Tucson	280	71.45
Tucson to Franklin	360	68
Franklin to Chad	428	129.30
Chad. to R. R.	260½	65.25
R. R. to Fort Smith	192	28
Fort Smith to Tipton	318½	46.45
Tipton to St. Louis	130	11.40
Total	2,765	599.35

Twenty-four days, 20 hours, 35 minutes; two hours and nine minutes for difference in longitude, leaves 24 days, 18 hours and 26 minutes.

To the intelligence from California forwarded by telegraph we add a few interesting particulars:

A correspondent at Los Angeles furnishes the following account of the killing of H. P. DOSSEY in El Monte, in that County, by his father-in-law, W. W. RUSCOTO is:

"HILLARD P. DOSSEY, a resident of Los Angeles County for several years past, and late Register of the U. S. Land Office at that place, was killed on the afternoon of Monday, Sept. 6, under the following circumstances:

Some time in June, 1857, H. P. DOSSEY was married to the youngest daughter of W. W. RUSCOTO, of El Monte. To all appearances they lived in perfect harmony together up to the 5th of September last.

Some differences appear to have arisen between them of so serious a nature that Mrs. DOSSEY, through fear of her life, was obliged to leave her home on Sunday night, Sept. 5, at 11 o'clock, and seek the shelter of her father's house, a distance of about five miles, leaving her only child, a boy of four months of age, with her husband, who would not permit her to take him with her. She arrived at the house of her father about midnight of Sunday. On the following morning, before daylight, Mr. RUSCOTO started for Los Angeles in order to take the initiative steps to procure a *habeas corpus* for the child. He engaged Col. E. J. C. KEWEN for the purpose, who, accompanied by MYER J. NEWMARK, a Notary Public, left for El Monte to obtain the signature of Mr. DOSSEY to the petition, and arrived there about Tuesday the same day.

After discussing the matter thoroughly, Counsel KEWEN, who had been a personal friend of deceased, resolved to go first to see DOSSEY, and endeavor to settle matters without the intervention of the law. Accordingly, he rode over to DOSSEY'S, accompanied by Mrs. RUSCOTO, the mother of Mrs. DOSSEY, and upon their arrival at the residence of the deceased, found him seated on the bed and around the room lay a number of guns, pistols and knives. Colonel KEWEN remained in conversation with him a considerable length of time, begging and exhorting him, by every argument in his power, to restore the child to his mother for a few days, when some amicable arrangement might be adjusted, but to no avail.

DOSSEY was inflexible in his purpose. He told Col. KEWEN that he was a friend of his, and that he could wield as much influence over him as anyperson in the county, but that in this matter he was unchangeable, and that if all the angels from heaven were to implore him at his feet, his determination would remain unaltered. He said his time had come; he intended going to Mr. RUSCOTO'S, and that if his wife would not return home with him, he would kill her and all opposing him. Col. KEWEN seeing that it was useless to remain any longer, resolved to return to the house of Mr. RUSCOTO.

He had traveled but a short distance, when DOSSEY, being on horseback and taking a much nearer road, overtook him, and although Col. KEWEN used every exertion to keep up with him, he found it impossible. When DOSSEY rode up to the house, Mr. RUSCOTO, who was seated on the piazza, in conversation with Mr. NEWMARK, arose from his seat, and remarked, "Captain DOSSEY, I have one request to make, and that is, that you do not enter my gate." Deceased, disregarding the wish entirely, alighted from his horse with a Colt's revolver in his hand, and opening the gate, said, "I'll come in or die, and will end it right here." Mr. RUSCOTO again admonished him, "For God's sake, DOSSEY, don't come in." But DOSSEY would come in.

When Mr. RUSCOTO saw him walk up towards the house with pistol in hand, he went in an adjoining room for his

[illegible] LONDON.

[illegible]'s Stud—Scientific Test for Americans Horses—A Song of Lord Palmerston—Changes among the Sporting Journals—The Opera Season of 1858—Castellan's New Work—Music and the Drama—The Piccolomini.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 24.

On the day after my last letter was written, a [illegible] took place, which, in the present dearth of [illegible] intelligence, has been a perfect godsend to political gossip-lovers, and within the last few days has excited a perfect shower of pamphlets, in which the few cantankerous in the house looked unutterably surprised. I must except from this stupid want of geniality and tolerance the only man of high rank whom I chanced to notice, I mean the Duke of WELLINGTON, who is himself a thorough musician, and able to appreciate, therefore, the real merits of dramatic force and melody, even when unrefined by taste or skill. Nobody enters more heartily into popular ideas or amusements than his Grace, who, except in physiognomy and his mode of articulation, is laughably unlike his illustrious sire. There is no species of popular pastime which, as a spectator, he does not seem to enjoy. The miseries of his life is pleasure; but it must be said of him that he takes no small delight in the pleasure of others, and not unfrequently contributes to it. He was accompanied the other evening by his still beautiful though no longer youthful Duchess, whose disposition in this, as well as in other respects, is but too dissimilar from that of her lord. The Lady of Apsley House is noted as one of the most exclusive of the beau monde. Her look and bearing are expressive of her character, that of the unloving and unloved. Perhaps the best thing about the present attempt to create a taste for native opera is the care that has been taken to do orchestral justice to the music. Many of the best instrumental performers of Covent Garden now add to the attractions of Drury-lane, and the shirt-cuffings of the subordinate singers are half concealed by the beauty and perfection of the accompaniments.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI is about to take her farewell concert at the Crystal Palace previous to her departure for America. I am sorry to be obliged to say that she has to a great extent outlived her popularity here. The appreciation of her graceful *naiveté* when she first appeared in England has gradually degenerated into forwardness, and something very near akin to impertinence on the stage. The last time I saw her in the "Figlia del Reggimento," I was painfully struck with the change. She no longer played to the house, but to particular boxes, with the occupants of which she seemed to keep up an incessant interchange of electric communications. The fact is, she has been utterly spoiled by undeserved and excessive praise. From the memorable night on which the fantastic Lord WARD handed to her from the proscenium box on the pit-tier, a matchless white rose, stripped of leaves and thorns, she became a privileged trifler with the judgment and criticism of the fashionable world. Musicians said she had no voice; artists averred that she might be unequalled in sobbing, laughing and curtsying, but that she could not act in any high or difficult part; and both were right. But for a long time the little impostor, as Mr. CROSBLEY (the musical critic of the *Athenæum*) did not scruple to call her, drew better houses than WAGNER, GLUCK, or TITIENS, and so she floated on gaily upon the golden tide of popularity; and now, when the tide has palpably begun to ebb, she is about to disappear. I shall be much surprised, for my own part, if her success in America is at all equal to that of GENIE, not to speak of JENNY LIND. It must, however, be said to her honor, that nothing can be more stainless than her reputation as a woman, or more exemplary than her conduct as a daughter and a friend. During her stay in this country, she has lived unostentatiously in a small villa near Brompton with the other members of her family.

PARIS.

American Letters of Introduction—A Sermon Thereupon—Post-Official Delinquencies and Courtesies—An Experimental American—Arrival of the American Treaty with China at Paris—The Morse Gratuity—The Chess Duel between Morphy and Harrwitz—The Bans of Pelissier's Marriage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 20, 1858.

I lately met an American who was furious because of the treatment he had received from a distinguished French Professor to whom he had brought a letter of introduction from a brother Professor in the United States; so I seize this occasion as the text of a sermon I have long wished to preach. Let us see first how the incident in question passed, for this will serve as the type of all the rest.

The American Professor had had scientific relations with the European Professor, and is a man of high standing in his own country. He sent with a young man coming to Europe his daguerreotype, with a letter of introduction for the bearer, which letter of introduction contained a request for the portrait of the European Professor in return. The gentleman who was the bearer of the letter and portrait was at some trouble to ascertain the residence, and the day and hour at which the Professor was to be seen. At the same time, he felt flattered in being the medium of communication between two gentlemen so distinguished in their respective countries, and proud that he was going to have the occasion of an introduction to the European Professor. He repaired, therefore, to the Professor's residence in high expectation, and after a long and anxious acquaintance with the great man's *ante-chambre*, was finally admitted to the parlor. The Professor entered in skull-cap and *robe-de-chambre*, abruptly asked the gentleman's business, received the letter and the package, and without either opening the one or the other, or even inviting the gentleman to be seated, turned on his heel with the remark, "I am much obliged to you, Sir; I will be glad to see you at my lectures!" And this is the last that has been heard of the letter of introduction or the daguerreotype.

Now, this is the history of certainly one-half the letters of introduction that are sent to the great men of Paris. Who was to blame for the insult offered to the gentleman in the case in question? Was the fault entirely here, or was the writer of the letter to blame for not knowing how such letters are received? Between the two the young man was made the innocent subject of one of those insults which causes the blood to boil, and for which there is no direct remedy. The great man here will offer as an excuse that his time is too precious and that he receives too many letters of introduction to be able to give them all the attention they require; while the great man at home will very justly urge that he is the equal of the other, and his attentions ought to be received on a footing of equality. But since they are not thus received, where and how is the man who suffers most, the bearer of these missives, to obtain security from insult? My advice is this, and it is the advice I have been burning to give this long time, for I have seen a much too frequent repetition of this thing in Paris—never accept or present a letter of introduction but under exceptional circumstances, or where you know positively the reception you are to meet. This rule carried out would almost extinguish the habit of carrying letters of introduction, and it is exactly the result to be wished for.

Another common subject of complaint among Americans here is the French Post-Office. But, in this instance, I am sure that the sufferers are the victims of their own fault. They complain that their letters do not go home safely, or that they do not come safely, and they love to dilate upon the mysteries of the Black Room at the Paris Office, and the immense interest of the French Government in their private correspondence. All this I am inclined to believe is gratuitous. I have had some means of becoming acquainted with the working of the French Post-Office system, and I regard it as a greater marvel of perfection than the Police system itself. Its feats in address-finding are sometimes on the borders of the miraculous. If a man puts a letter into the French Post-Office, directed to any individual not a criminal or a suspected conspirator, and the address is properly and clearly written, it is just as sure to go to its destination as that it is put into the office. But the difficulty by which our American friends are led into error, is a fault in the direction. I have seen letters addressed to the United States by Americans, in which the town was obscure, the State written in English, and the letter followed by "U. S. A." How should a Frenchman divine, or rather how would he dare to take the responsibility of putting a letter thus directed into the mail-bags? In such cases, and, indeed, in all cases in which the address cannot be made out, it is the habit to open the letter, and if it bears the address of the writer, it is sent to him with a request to direct plainer. But if it does not contain his address, the letter falls dead, and the Post-Office receives the blame. I have sent more than a thousand letters from France to the United States, reaching over several periods of alarm to the Government, and I have never lost a single letter by the act of the Post-Office Department. (I once lost one that I trusted to a strange domestic to carry to the office, and who pocketed it for the fifty-two sous worth of stamps on it.) Neither am I conscious of having lost any addressed to me.

The Post-Office Department is not only a faithful, punctual, intelligent servant to the whole public, but it strains a point to show politeness to foreigners. One example out of many will show this, while, at the same time it will give an insight into their mode of doing business. One day I carried to the office a letter which I had already weighed, and which was just under the stipulation of the law for a single letter—7½ grammes, or the fourth of an ounce. The clerk weighed it and found that by adding the necessary stamps the scales would go down on the letter side. (This occurred under the old law, while the single postage was yet 20 sous.) He put on the letter stamps for 25 sous (double weight) and then the letter drew double. In other words he made me pay 30 sous, or one letter postage, for the weight of his stamps. I deemed this an imposition, and wrote a reclamation to the Department, asking to know whether it was a rule of the office or a dishonest act on the part of the clerk. In reply to this demand, M. VUARD, the Inspector, who takes cognizance of all errors, actually called at my house, a long way from the Post-Office, to explain the matter. He said that it was a rule of the Department to weigh the letters stamped, that is, to make the writer pay the weight of the stamps. The reason was this: In every department of the Post-Office they have the service doubled, so that the two sets of clerks act as checks on each other. Thus, when a clerk gives you the stamps to put on a letter, he directs you to throw it into the box on the outside; he never keeps it. Another clerk removes the letters from the box and weighs them again with the stamps on, and he thus detects any error that may have been made by the other clerk or by the public. But he makes no allowance for the weight of the stamps—he weighs them as they are, and if a letter is over weight, and is addressed to a country with which France has no postal treaty, as was the case with the United States till within two years, the letter is not sent at all. In this incident we see an example of the politeness of the Department, and at the same time an explanation of how many letters have formerly failed to arrive at their destination in the United States. Every one will understand that the Post-Office Department cannot afford to keep accounts with the public for letters only partially pre-paid. Under the new law pre-payment is not required between France and the United States, and the price is the same, so that if people will take care that their letters are intelligibly addressed, they need never fear their loss.

The tricks of a young American Lothario in this city have served lately to amuse a certain number of his countrymen who have been let into the secret of his movements. He is one of those happy or unhappy men—as you please—who find the women (contrary to most people) too faithful; he can't get rid of them when he wants to. His life, he says, is growing intolerable at Paris, for he can't leave his house but he is followed and watched. The other day we saw him at the old Banking House and Express Agency of LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co., on the Place de la Bourse, where he had gone to read the journals. All at once he directed our attention to a lady alighting from a carriage in the street, who beckoned to a man standing near, and then showed him the house where we were. Some mysterious conversation took place, and then the lady, mounting into her carriage again, drove off, leaving her sentinel (who was one of those cheap dogs that can be hired in Paris for five francs a day for this purpose,) pacing up and down with his eye on the door. But this house has an outlet on the back street, which was evidently unknown to the *mouchard*, and our friend, when he got ready to go, only had to walk quietly out the back way, and make off. This, he told us, he had already done twice before, and he had two or three other such rendezvous in town, or he would never be able to leave home at all without being followed through the whole day. I beg Col. LANSING's pardon for telling this anecdote on his house; but he is not responsible for the manner in which the house is built, nor for the protection its peculiar construction affords to the Don Giovannis of the town. We left the office an hour later, the sentinel still on guard.

I had forgotten till now to mention the change which has taken place in this house—so long a principal rendezvous for Americans in Paris. The "American European Express and Banking Company," which succeeded some two years ago to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co., has now in turn given place to LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., and Colonel LANSING has come out to take charge of the house in person. Besides the express and banking business, Colonel LANSING, in connection with the house at New-York, has added to the establishment an agency for the sale in France, of first-rate American patents. The house appears to be in a most prosperous condition, a fact which will no doubt gratify the numerous friends of Colonel LANSING at New-York.

An American, Captain WALTER USQUHART, is now experimenting here on the River Seine, with his safety-raft for shipwrecks. He has already experimented successfully before several commissions, one of which was appointed by the Minister of War. His invention consists of mattresses of cork covered with oil-cloth. He is likely to sell his patent to great advantage.

CHARLES W. BRADLEY, Esq., American Consul at Ningpo, China, has arrived here, with the treaty lately concluded in China, between Mr. REED and the Chinese Government. Mr. BRADLEY came passenger with Colonel BOWLES, Lord ELGIN's brother, bearer of the English treaty, and the Marquis DE BELLECOURT, bearer of the French treaty. They have made a long passage, being detained by slow boats, both to Suez and on the Mediterranean. The bearer of the Russian treaty went overland by the new route through the north of China, and no doubt arrived some days ago at St. Petersburg. I am able to confirm an eye-witness, the horrible atrocities committed by the French on the Chinese. These people are slaughtered by the French soldiers like flies, and for the most insignificant causes. The English conduct themselves toward them in a much more humane and magnanimous manner. The French journals themselves admit that when a murder of a French soldier takes place in Canton, the whole street where it takes place is razed and many Chinese put to death. But when you add to this that it was the ferocity of the French soldiers which first instigated the reprisals of the Chinese, and that this is the least offensive part of the conduct of the French toward the Chinese, you will understand the condition of things. It would indeed be curious, with the love of blood which characterizes the French soldier, if it were otherwise.

The Morse recompense affair has been signed and concluded these ten days. The sum, four hundred thousand francs, will be paid in four equal installments commencing the first of January next. Holland did not long delay her signing, and Denmark, it will be observed, refused to enter the Congress, basing her refusal on the claims of her own *savant*, OERSTED, for the discovery of the telegraph. It is to be hoped now that she will no longer allow the widow and children of that illustrious man to struggle with poverty. In the final protocol, which was shown me, duly signed and sealed, the name of Russia was left out; but this was evidently an error, for it was Count KISSELEFF, and the second Plenipotentiary of Russia, who made the longest speeches in favor of the project in the Conference. Mr. MORSE has returned to Paris, and up till to-day is strong in the belief that the interruption in the communication along the cable is in the Valentia end and may be remedied.

The great chess match, Europe against America, now going on in this city between Messrs. HARRWITZ and MORPHY, has progressed to its sixth game, HARRWITZ having gained the first two, and MORPHY the last four. HARRWITZ has complained of sickness this week and has played but one game—yesterday afternoon. His friends still express high hopes of his success, and back their hopes to some extent with money, but there is scarcely a doubt but that the New-Orleans boy will beat him. MORPHY learnt HARRWITZ's play during the first two games, and has beaten him ever since. The first seven games gained by either one, decides the match. This contest is exciting immense interest in Paris, and MORPHY is already a hero.

The bans of Marshal PELISSIER's marriage have just been published, or rather posted, at the Mayor's office of the First Arrondissement of Paris, in the following words: "His Excellency AMABLE JEAN JACQUES PELISSIER, Duke of MALAKOFF, Marshal of France, Member of the Privy Council, Vice-President of the Senate, Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor of France near Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, decorated with the Military Medal, etc., etc., living at Paris, in his hotel, Avenue des Champs Elysées, son of the deceased PIERRE PELISSIER, and of CATHARINE CHARVIER his wife—with Mademoiselle MARIA ISABEL SOFIA AUGUSTINA DE PAULA VALERA DE VIANA, Marquis DE PONTEJA, proprietor, and of Donna MARIA DE LOS DOLORES ALCALA GALIANO Y PERSIA, Marchioness DE LA PUENTE, his wife, living at Madrid." MALAKOFF.

The Killing of a Desperado.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin.

We have published something of the tragedy referred to below, but further and interesting particulars are here given, and, as a moral that ought to be heeded everywhere is involved in it, we publish the following account of the transaction from the Abbeville (Parish of Vermillion) *Meridional* of the 25th ult. The three persons charged with killing LEBLEU, it has already been stated, were taken to Opelousas by a change of venue granted by the District Court of Calcasieu Parish, and the next day after their arrival were set at liberty—we presume by competent authority:

"BLOODY TRAGEDY—JUSTICE.—A great criminal offender, FABIEN C. LEBLEU—the cold-hearted murderer of EVANS and PARSONS, the cold-hearted wife-seducer and kidnapper, the lawless desperado of the parish of Calcasieu, who once dared and did force his own negro slave to sit on a bench of the District Court of that parish during Court time, and in derision of the presiding Judge—has at last met that fate he so richly deserved. As to the particulars of his death, we are indebted to the politeness of S. BELDEN, Esq. who has just returned from the Court of that parish; and we here give them as communicated to us by that gentleman.

On Monday, the 18th instant, the District Court commenced its regular session at Lake Charles, the seat of justice in the parish of Calcasieu. Every thing about town indicated that a deep under-current was at work for some purpose unknown to strangers; for the western wing of the hotel displayed in fine order and in good keeping many double-barrelled guns, pistols and bowie-knives. Like implements of warfare were also conspicuously visible in the Court room. Things remained in that state until Wednesday morning, at which time FABIEN C. LEBLEU, coming in from the country, rode up to the back of the hotel, descended from his mule, and started towards the house with a pair of heavy dragoon pistols across his left arm, besides a repeater and a bowie-knife in his belt. He had almost reached the steps of the west wing of the hotel, when he was shot from the front of the very same steps, four different times, by a man named EUGENE FOGG and several others, who had all been the victims of the late and other depredations of LEBLEU. Each discharge was deadly, one right arm was awfully mangled, four buckshots passing through his neck, one through his right breast, one through the lower part of the abdomen, and the last once—as he turned at the first discharge—in his shoulders and back. It appears that he received from 35 to 40 buckshot through the most vital portions of his person.

LEBLEU expired almost instantly. And thus closed the life of one whose earthly career has been stained with blood and ruin, all of which could have been prevented if those entrusted with the administration of justice in that parish had only performed their duty fearlessly and regardless of consequences. We are told that from his early manhood LEBLEU prided himself in the violation of the laws of his country in the most outrageous manner, and that none dared to arrest him for doing so. Probably some immaculate officials will look upon this assertion as libelous; but we care not; and we say boldly, although with regret, that whenever criminals are permitted to escape, either through the leniency of the juries, technical defects in the indictments, absence of the witnesses, or any other means—then let popular justice be done.

The Atlantic Telegraph Controversy—Card from Mr. Gisborne.

The St. Johns papers publish a card from Mr. FREDERICK N. GISBORNE, in reply to the recent statement of Messrs. FIELD, CYRUS and others, concerning the origin of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. He accepts the challenge of those gentlemen, and proceeds to state his case. After narrating his adventures in the Provincial Telegraphic Survey of 1851, he says:

"I visited the United States, for the first time in my life, in January or February, 1852.

On my arrival at New-York, I delivered a letter of introduction from the Newfoundland Steam Committee, of which I was an honorary member, to HORACE B. TRAVERS, Esq., being empowered to negotiate with him for the calling of his proposed line of New-York and Galway Steamers at St. Johns. During our first conversation, I explained my late experiments and its object. Mr. TRAVERS immediately perceived the great benefit Newfoundland would derive, could it establish a strong claim in favor of a Government subsidy for his line of steamers, and for which he was then petitioning Congress. He offered me $20,000, the Chief Engineership of the work at a salary of $10,000 per annum, and a large bonus of stock, if I would return to St. Johns, procure a charter, and then allow him to introduce it before the public. His offer being liberal, I accepted it. I then, at my own expense, returned to Newfoundland, and the Legislature granted an exclusive charter, with many valuable privileges attached, to 'FREDERICK NEWTON GISBORNE and his associates.' This charter I placed in the hands of Mr. TRAVERS, who speedily succeeded in raising sufficient funds wherewith to commence operations. At this time we *freely* discussed the Atlantic Telegraph, and when a few weeks later I left New-York for London, I carried with me a letter of introduction from one of the Nova Scotia Commissioners to JOHN W. BRETT, Esq., the inventor of submarine cables. That Mr. BRETT and myself thoroughly understood each other in reference to the Atlantic line, his annexed letters to me during the years 1852, 1853 and 1854 amply testify, and need no further comment from my pen.

Then why not publish to the world the Atlantic scheme in 1852? Because I was looked upon as a wild visionary by my friends, and pronounced a fool by my relatives, for resigning a lucrative Government appointment in favor of such a laborious speculation as the Newfoundland connection. Now had I coupled it at that time with an *Atlantic* line, all confidence in the *prior* undertaking would have been destroyed and my object defeated. My reply, therefore, to Mr. BRETT was, invariably, let us wait the completion of the Newfoundland link, and then I shall enter fully upon the greater undertaking."

Mr. GISBORNE then tells the story of the disasters which befell him, and proceeds:

"Exertion became necessary, and I informed the Chief Justice of P. E. Island, that if released from bail, I would undertake to form a new Company and have all claims paid. My word was taken, and I left for New-York, a free man. This was in the month of February, 1854. Soon after my arrival I was introduced to the late CHAMBERS WATTS, Esq., and *then* to CYRUS W. FIELD. Among other documents I submitted to them *all* Mr. BRETT's correspondence, including one letter in which Mr. BRETT proposed to purchase the insolvent Newfoundland E. Telegraph Co.'s affairs for £10,000 stg., and to hold the works and charter as '*a nucleus for the Atlantic Telegraph.*'

Four Newfoundland gentlemen, one of them being the largest creditor against the N. E. T. Co., were awaiting my return at the Astor House after my interview with Mr. FIELD, and are now prepared, if necessary, to make affidavit that my first words on entering the saloon, with a letter in my hand, were: 'Gentlemen, my mind is easy, as Mr. FIELD entertains the idea of the Atlantic Telegraph, in connection with the Newfoundland line,' or words to like effect."

He concludes:

"In the Spring of 1856 I was reappointed Chief Engineer to the Company, on a salary of $6,000, with a bonus of $1,000 if I completed the line during September. I did so by the 6th of October, and received in cash and stock $8,000. I was then honored by a public dinner at St. Johns, and presented with a statuette in silver, emblematic of Science and Perseverance, which had been subscribed for by the community in the year 1855, and when I was unconnected with the Company. I have now only to add that, under the guise of friendship and esteem, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD has been my worst enemy. True, he advocated my reappointment as Chief Engineer, because it was apparent to the poorest laborer on the line that my superintendence was vital to its successful completion. When, however, I was working night and day in his interests, spurred on by his promise, 'that so soon as the line was finished I should accompany him to England, for the purpose of introducing the Atlantic line to the public,' he goes quietly off by himself, makes terms with my own friend Mr. BRETT, and places me aside. Not content with this, he put his veto upon my offer of services to the Atlantic Company, and then endeavored to injure me in the minds of my friends and countrymen by making the Secretary parade scurrilous letters purporting to be from Boston and Halifax."

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—FOUR MEN ALMOST INSTANTLY KILLED.—About 4 o'clock Saturday morning, an accident occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Shoal's Station, about 150 miles from this city, which resulted in the almost instant death of four men, all employes on the road. A freight train from the East and another from the West came into collision at the point named, demolishing one of the tenders, injuring the engines, and badly smashing several freight cars. The conductor on the train bound West, J. W. BROWN; the engineer, J. REDMAN; a brakeman, Mr. DAVIS, and a fireman whose name we were unable to learn, were all killed. These persons were all upon the engine, and were jammed to death in the wreck. The conductor and fireman lived about an hour and a half. The others were instantly killed. The only persons to whom any blame could attach particularly, as we understand the matter, were those who lost their lives in the collision. The train which they were on should have waited for the other train to pass at Shoal's Station, but probably not understanding, or not consulting the time-card, pushed on without regard to the approaching train. The result was the painful loss of life we chronicle above. The road will be fully cleared to-day, so as to permit the customary trains to pass.—*Cin. Gazette, Oct. 11.*

The Superintendent of Education, of Alabama, has procured the Methodist Conference Institute at Talladega for the purpose of establishing an institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the term has begun. Those not entitled to the benefit of the act have the privilege of admission at a cost per pupil of $140. Dr. Joseph H. Johnson is at the head of the institution.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Oct. 14.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 21, 6, 72, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 58, 18, 61, 75, 76, 83.

SUPREME COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 222, 241, 240, 247, 104, 90, 218, 110, 205, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 207, 206, 211, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 236, 237, 238, 239, 241, 242, 244, 179.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 149, 1753, 1756, 450, 1762, 1764, 1506, 1796, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1632, 1666, 1686, 286. *Part II.*—Nos. 1782 to and including 1797.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 1447, 1461, 1147, 1133, 1633, 1307, 1309, 1235, 1347, 1463, 1533, 1537, 1540, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1563, 1565, 1569, 1575, 1577, 1581, 1583, 1589, 1594½, 1595, 1597, 1601, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1612, 1615, 1619, 1619½, 1621, 1625, 1627. *Part II.*—Same as yesterday, with the following additions: Nos. 1010, 1538, 1542, 1545, 1646. *Part III.*—Nos. 1438, 1440, 1442, 1702, 1705, 1772, 1776, 1778, 1782, 1784, 1792, 1794, 1800, 1808, 1809, 1812, 1822, 1824, 1834, 1842, 1845, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1860, 1862, 1865, 1868, 1870.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Oct. 13.

Before Commissioner WHITE.

The United States vs. *Macomber and others.*—The examination in the case of Macomber and others, charged with having been engaged in the Slave-trade, on board the ship *Heiress*, was continued to-day, as follows:

Kines alias King was recalled and testified, that when the crew were paid off he received $600, the others the same amount; the witness recited their names, which have been before published; the agreement was to pay $300, and a free passage to America. In addition, every man received $100 to get a ship for New-Orleans; this was received after the crew were paid off.

Q.—When the negroes were taken on board, where was Macomber, and what was he doing? A.—He was on the side, with two of us in the stay and two on the rail before the negroes came, and the same when they first came on board.

Q.—What was he doing when the negroes were brought on board or after? A.—As they came aside the rail, he took them by the hand and put them down the main hatch.

Q.—Was he present giving directions during the whole voyage? Objected to.

Q.—Was he present on deck or not all the time the negroes were received on board and afterward. A.—Yes; I saw him on deck all the time almost.

Q.—Where was Jacobson? A.—I do not recollect; Moses Frase, or Francisco, I saw that time in the stay.

Q.—Where was Maurice when the negroes came on board? A.—I suppose he was down in the hold.

Q.—Where was Baptiste, or don't you remember? A.—He was on the stay or in the hold, helping the negroes in.

Cross-examined—How did you come to go to the District-Attorney with this story? A.—I don't understand.

Counsel for defence—You don't understand; that's quite enough for me.

Commissioner White—Is that all?

Counsel—Yes, Sir.

William O. Barker, examined—I have resided in Providence, R. I., since I was 17 years of age; I am a Surveyor of the Customs for that district; I have been a ship-master; I was in command of the ship *Ansel*, in February, A. D. 1858; the ship is a small vessel of about 400 tons or less; a proper vessel to carry about 500 negroes or less. (Here the examination was adjourned for a few minutes, as the witness was desired by Mr. Cunningham to have a talk with Mr. Comstock, the District-Attorney.) Mr. Dudley Bellinghast was the first master of the *Ansel*; Capt. Billinghast was the first master of the builder was William Francis Allen; I was on board of her at various times, as she was built near where I reside; she was first built for Edward Carrington; but two other gentlemen had shares in her. (The Commissioner inquired what was the object of this evidence. The prosecuting counsel said it was to prove that the vessel was of American build and for American owners.) I saw Mr. Cunningham on board during the building; he gave directions from time to time as to her build; I was called upon to measure the ship as the surveyor of the district, at the request of Mr. Allen and the captain of the ship; I was paid my fees for this by the owner of the ship; I have known Mr. Carrington and his family all my life time; as a boy and a man have resided near him; he was born in Rhode Island.

Cross-examined—Q.—Do you know of any transfer of this ship? A.—The knowledge has come to my mind through the Custom-House; the register was canceled in 1856 in New-York, in consequence of the property having changed; I have never reported to these parties about this; Allen is in California; the captain is dead; Samuel G. Arnold had an interest in her 7-16; Carpenter 7-16; the captain 1-16; I have known Arnold and Billinghast all my life as Providence boys; I know nothing of the change of owners, but what I derive from the Custom-House; the law requires a part of the register to be sent back when a change of owners occurs; the paper sent back did not show to whom the change of transfer was made.

The District-Attorney said he had only one of two other witnesses.

Further proceedings were adjourned to Saturday.

SUPREME COURT—Oct. 13.

Before Judge INGRAHAM.

A REHEARING BEFORE THIS JUDGE, JUDGE INGRAHAM, IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WILL OF THE LATE ANSON G. PHELPS, DECEASED.

The following is the opinion of Judge INGRAHAM, dissenting from the conclusions of Judge Sutherland, published in the TIMES, of the 13th inst.:

The power to sell all the real estate was not necessarily to be executed in order to carry into effect the subsequent portions of the will. A sale of sufficient to pay all the bequests and legacies provided for except those in the 20th clause, would have been sufficient to enable the executors to close up the estate after the expiration of the time embraced by the limitations therein. After those payments were made the real estate would pass, under the devise in the 20th clause of the will, as fully as if the real estate had been converted into money under the power in the first article, or, if that clause is not valid, it would vest in the heirs-at-law of the testator. And for the purpose of division into equal parts or shares, it would not be necessary that the same should be sold. The estate in the lands would vest in the devisees or heirs, and it is apparent from the whole clause that the division into shares was merely to show the intent of the testator that his children and grandchildren then living should each receive an equal share of the residuary estate. The mere authority to sell all the real estate was not, under any portion of the will, obligatory upon the executors to sell, and even if the testator thought the power advisable for the more easy settlement of the estate, still it left to the executors the discretion of deciding whether they would sell or not the portion that would remain to be distributed under the residuary clause. I feel much hesitation in adopting any view of this question which could be construed into an evasion of the provisions of law in regard to trusts. It must be conceded that a devise to the executors of the real estate in trust to carry out the subsequent provisions of the will, would, in many respects be illegal, as creating trusts not allowed by law. To hold that the executors could do under a power what they could not do under a devise of the real estate, would be a palpable evasion of those provisions, while the construction suggested that this power to sell was given for the purpose of enabling the executors to pay the money to be paid from time to time under the will, and not necessarily requiring a sale of all the testator's real estate, so as to apply the rule which would convert it into personal property, would be no violation of law, and at the same time would leave the estate in the portion of the real estate unsold to vest it in those to whom it was devised, or who inherits it. If the estate, real and personal, is to be considered as solely personal under the power to sell, then the difficulty arises under the other provisions that this personal estate is directed to be held for accumulation for the benefit of other than minors, and the same difficulty exists as to the personal estate which is bequeathed by the 20th clause. The will gives specific legacies to be paid absolutely before the division of the residuary estate in an amount not exceeding one-half the real estate. The payment of these legacies depends upon contingencies which may postpone that payment for years, or which might happen in the case of some of them at any moment. The postponement of the payment of these legacies and the distribution of the residue in any event for ten years clearly renders an accumulation necessary, and that accumulation necessarily operates for the benefit of those taking under the residuary clause. There are already in existence two grandchildren born after the death of the testator, and many of those who were in being at his death were not minors. If the accumulation had been specially directed, so as to make the amount larger for those entitled to the residue, it would have been illegal. Shall the testator be allowed by such an evasion to effect a result which the law forbids his doing directly? The direction to pay the legacies does not limit such payments to be made out of the income. If the income is insufficient, they must be paid out of the principal of the estate. The delay in these payments and the consequent delay of distribution of the residue, enables the executors, by the accumulation of interest, to increase the amount of the principal to be paid under the 20th clause of the will. If such a result could not have been directed by the testator in his will, surely the Court ought not to sustain as valid, provisions producing the same results, because the testator does not, in words, direct the accumulation. The bequest to the widow, under the fourth article of the personal property in lieu of dower, is undoubtedly valid, and is not objected to by any of the defendants. But the provision in the 21st article, which disposes of the fund reserved for the payment of such annual sum appears to me to be illegal, because it suspends such distribution for the period of three lives. The fund must be reserved during the life of the widow, and it cannot be divided under the twentieth article before ten years, unless the son and son-in-law of the testator are also dead. It is said, "under other contingencies it might also be suspended for one life, viz.: that of the widow, in case she outlived the other two lives." But still the two other lives on which the distribution was also made contingent, must have first terminated, and that termination was necessary before such distribution could be made, whether the widow outlived the son and son-in-law or not. There can be no doubt that the absolute ownership of this fund may be suspended during the lives of more than two persons. It must be suspended during Mrs. Phelps' life, it has been suspended during the life of Anson G. Phelps, Jr., who has died before the widow, and it cannot be distributed during the life of Dodge, if he lives for ten years from the death of the testator. So far as the twenty-first article disposes of this fund in the contingency of the three lives it is illegal and void. The same difficulty applies to the provision in case the widow should live beyond the period (of a division of the residuary fund.) This is equally dependent on three lives. The division of that fund is dependent on two lives. This condition applies to the division of the residuary estate, which is contingent on two lives and the death of the widow. In any view that may be taken of the provisions of the 21st section, they are illegal and void, as suspending the absolute ownership of the fund for more than two lives. I do not think the executors can properly anticipate the payment of the legacies. The whole scope and tenor of the will, and the particular bequests, as well as the direction to provide a fund for their payment, all show that the testator intended that the payment should not all be paid at once. To the children and grandchildren they are made payable either after ten years or on arriving at age; to the societies or other charities they are payable at future periods and in divided amounts. It would not be a compliance with the will of the testator to have them paid at once, and when such clearly appears to have been his intention. Courts should not defeat it by allowing such payments to be made in gross and in anticipation. As to the other points submitted to us, I concur in the conclusions to which Judge Sutherland has arrived. The judgment of the Special Term is erroneous, in my opinion, in holding the twentieth article of the will to be valid. It appears to me that bequest and devise is void, so far as relates to the personal estate, inasmuch as the provisions of the will are such as to direct an accumulation for the benefit of persons not minors. It is also erroneous in holding that the bequest of $30,000 for a college in Africa is valid. Such bequest is void for uncertainty as to the object of the testator. It is also erroneous in holding that the widow was entitled to one-third part of the fund reserved for her income. It is also erroneous in holding that the executors may anticipate the payments of the legacies which the testator has made payable at future periods and in divided amounts. It is also erroneous in holding that the surplus income of the personal property should be paid over to the children and grandchildren. It would go to the children who were living and the issue of such as are dead, and not to the grandchildren whose parent was living at the time it became payable.

DECISIONS.

Horace H. Day and others vs. *Stephen M. Allen.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Maurice White vs. *Mary Ann White.*—Judgment of divorce granted to the husband.

John S. Murphy vs. *Catherine E. Murphy.*—Evidence insufficient to grant a decree of divorce, the case must go to the referee for further evidence.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

Bigger vs. *The Allaire Works.*—Case amended, and motion for a new trial denied, with costs.

Jolly vs. *Pyne.*—Case settled, and left with the Special Term clerk.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Wood et al. vs. *Lilley.*—Demurrer allowed, with liberty to amend, with $7 costs.

MARINE COURT—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13.

Before Judge THOMPSON.

The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. *Smith & Davis.*—This was an action under the act of April 16, 1856, to recover a penalty against the defendants for incumbering and obstructing the river with Piers Nos. 32 and 34 East River. The defendants kept piles of wood upon the piers in question for several years past. On the 7th of June last the defendants were notified by the plaintiffs to remove them. This time elapsed before the commencement of the suit. The penalty for each incumbrance is $25 for each day the incumbrance may continue. Seventeen days' penalty was demanded, and the JURY gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for $425.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES, *from Wagner and Wetmore's Weekly Report, and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1858.

The principal Market Places are

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st., between 3d and 4th-aves.; HARVEY'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERS', on Eighth-ave.; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week in the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 13, 1858.

YARDS.	CATTLE.	SHEEP.	CALVES.	HOGS.	HORSES.	TOTAL.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st., between 3d and 4th-aves.	2267	2072	31	422	1037	5829
Harvey's, Sixth-street.	99	60	20	60		239
Chambers-st.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison-st.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Brien's, Sixth-street.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales, respected at [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week.	2367	2132	51	482	1037	6069
Total last week.	2267	2072	31	422	1037	5829

Average weekly receipts of Beeves for [illegible]

Cattle sold on commission, [illegible]

Receipts for the corresponding week in 1857, [illegible]

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, and superintendent of the Washington Drove-Yards [illegible]

CONVEYANCE.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Railroad	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson River Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson River Boats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[ill

MUSICAL.

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
WAREROOMS, No. 206 FIFTH-AVE.

DAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & DAVEN.)
Piano-Forte Manufacturers,
Warerooms, No. 429 BROOME-ST., near Broadway.

A SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTE AT A MODERATE PRICE.
HAZELTON BROTHERS' PIANO-FORTE
Warerooms, No. 591 BROADWAY.

FISCHER, FOND & CO.—NO. 457 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—PIANO-FORTES AND DEALERS IN MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.
Pianos will positively Only be sold at Lowest Prices. Any one of these instruments will last all its lower prices long. Any one of these instruments will last all its lower prices long. Any one of these instruments will last all its lower prices long

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning, and may be had at Two Cents each at the Office, or from Carriers at Seven Cents a week; mailed, [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address, for THIRTY DOLLARS. Any person sending a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

All letters should be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Advertisements taken in advance.

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S CHAMBERS—Pantomime.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Road to Ruin—Ella Stevens.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Nothing Venture, Nothing Win—Kindness's Double.

NIBLO'S THEATRE—Hamlet—The Phantom—The Statue—Woman's Love.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Tennessee's Pardner—Ten Nights, &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Christian Missionary.

HELLO'S GARDEN—The Dutch Valet—First Grand Concert.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

The Premises sold by the Constable Argus, hereinafter described, at No. [illegible], will close at the New-York Post-Office, on this (Saturday) A. M. at that day.

Arrivals and Departures at Post-Office.

Arrive from Boston and Eastern.....	12½ P.M.
Arrive from the South.....	12½ A.M.
Arrive from Albany and West.....	12½ A.M. and 12½ P.M.
Arrive from Providence Mail.....	10 A.M. and 6½ P.M.
Arrive from Boston, by Steamboat.....	10 A.M. and 2 P.M.
Close for Boston, by Steamboat.....	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

As indicated by the returns received on Tuesday night, the State and Congressional elections in Pennsylvania have resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the Administration, and the consequent humiliation of Lecomptonism. Out of the 25 members of the House of Representatives to which the State is entitled, the Lecomptonites can count at most not more than three, the rest being straight-out Opposition or Anti-Lecompton Democrats. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Democrat, is reelected in the First District, but by a very slim majority. There are still three Districts to hear from, in those which have been heard from the exact stands as follows: Regular Opposition, 17; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 8; Lecompton Democrats, 2.

The Ohio State and Congressional elections have gone against the Administration. The whole Republican State ticket is elected by probably ten thousand majority. Returns have been received from seventeen out of the twenty-one Congressional Districts, and the result is largely in favor of the Republicans. They show the election of seven Republicans, four Lecompton Democrats, and one ranked as Opposition.

The returns thus far received from Indiana indicate the election of eight Republican Congressmen, the entire Republican State ticket, and a majority of Republicans in the State Legislature. Another defeat for Lecomptonism.

All the returns yet received from Iowa indicate the success of the Republicans.

An election took place in Kansas on the 4th for members of the Legislature, but no decisive returns have yet been received.

The Democratic election in Baltimore yesterday resulted in the reelection of Mayor SWANN. Gov. PRATT, the Independent candidate, withdrew his name from the ticket, on account of which he declared it his duty as a friend to vote, on account of the part of Mayor SWANN'S friends. There was no serious outbreak, as apprehended, though there was considerable noise at the polls. The Republicans and Americans have failed to elect in Albany on the County and Congressional nominations. The County Conventions were in session the whole of Tuesday, and until 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Anti-Fusion delegates in the Kinderhook Convention succeeded in carrying through a motion to lay the report of the Committee on Credentials on the table, when a full delegation, duly constituted, independent of that Convention. The latter then indorsed the Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD as Democratic candidate for Congress, and also made out a complete County ticket.

The Democratic County Convention met last evening at Tammany Hall, and made the following nominations:

For Sheriff—John Kelly.

For County Clerk—John Clancy.

For Coroners—Francis B. O'Keefe, Robert Christie, Anthony Jacobsen and Dr. Wm. Schermer.

The official document from those in power in one of the Society Islands has been received by the Administration, in which it is proposed to annex them to the United States. The document, it is said, was transmitted to our Government through Consul SABERTON.

Minister BARTLESON, the person charged with the late murder in Dutchess County, has not yet been arrested. Further particulars of the affair will be found in another column. It is alleged that BARTLESON has been for some time laboring under a species of insanity.

JOE BOWEN, the murderer, to be executed on the 22d inst., attempted to commit suicide by bleeding himself to death on Tuesday night. He made an incision in his arm with a broken lancet.

Rev. Dr. STEARNS lectured last night on "Rome," for the benefit of the Rev. RALPH HOYT'S project at that church. She had a fair audience, and among the other notabilities present were the Rev. Dr. EASTBURN, of Trinity Church, and Ex-Judge BRONSON. The most interesting feature of her discourse was a characteristic onslaught on those of Dr. HOYT'S clerical colaborateurs who have expressed their disapprobation of his course in accepting Madame MORRIS'S offer to lecture in behalf of her undertaking.

The Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the Health Department of this City, met yesterday at Senator SCHELL'S office, and organized by appointing the Hon. SMITH ELY, Jr., Chairman, and Gen. PARMELEE M. WARNOCK, Clerk. The meetings of the Committee will be held in future, at the Everett House.

A statement having appeared in a New-York paper to the effect that the Fair at the Crystal Palace this year was "sorry indeed," and "as near a failure as could be," a statement has been forwarded to us by a Committee of the Exhibitors, which contains some interesting statistics and considerations with regard to the late Exhibition.

The steamer Empire State, of the Fall River line, ran down a little sloop of 20 tons near Newport on Monday morning. JOHN H. FOSS lost his life, and the other three persons on board the sloop were picked up by a boat from the steamer; the night was dark, and the place where the accident occurred was a narrow pass between Rhode Island and Prudence Island. The steamer received but slight damage.

In the case of the persons charged with having been engaged in the slave-trade, on board the ship *Echo*, the testimony yesterday showed that she was built in Providence, R. I., but that her owners there had transferred her to parties whose names were not stated.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, but transacted no business of importance.

Yesterday we published an opinion of Judge SUTHERLAND, in the case of the construction of the will of ABNER G. PERLEY, Sen., of much interest to the numerous relatives of the deceased, and to many benevolent and religious Societies. This morning we publish an opinion of Judge LOTHROP, of the same Court, dissenting from that of Judge SUTHERLAND, which is also of much interest to the same parties, and to civil lawyers generally.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JOHN HENRY and JAMES VERRY, indicted for robbery in the first degree, were tried and acquitted. WILLIAM IRVING, indicted for breaking into the dwelling-house of Mr. BATES, No. 39 West Washington Square, on Sept. 28, was convicted, and sentenced by the Recorder to ten years in the State Prison. BLASS HICKEY and ANNE PHALEN pleaded guilty to petit larceny and were sent to the Penitentiary for six months. GEORGE GOODHOUSE, JAMES HUNTER and FRANKLIN [illegible] were convicted of burglary in the third degree, and were sentenced to two years in the State Prison. The others were remanded for sentence. [illegible] might make state to the Recorder [illegible] previous history. GEORGE [illegible] with petit larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. ROBERT KENDALL, being convicted of [illegible] was sent to the Penitentiary for [illegible]

The cattle markets have been largely supplied again this week, the total City receipts for the week ending yesterday being 7,455, against 3,795 last week, and a weekly average last year of 5,142. Under a false impression in regard to the amount in the yards, and sent by, the drovers opened at advance figures on Tuesday, and continued them until during the forenoon yesterday, when a rapid decline commenced, and continued until evening.

The Election in Pennsylvania.

Some uncertainty still hangs about the results of Tuesday's Elections. Enough, however, is ascertained to make it sure that Government has been signally beaten; and that the Opposition in the Northern States largely outnumbers the friends of the Administration. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Kansas, all speak to the same fact. The domestic policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, and especially his management of partisan politics, are not to the taste of the people; and those who have sustained him, have been severely and emphatically rebuked. There can be no other moral to this tale of disaster.

Our special dispatch from the Capital informs us that the President was yesterday startled by the news from Pennsylvania, and complained that he had been misled as to the extent of his popularity there. The confession is so truthful that we can only regret it comes so late. In fact Pennsylvania affords an unmistakable gauge of the revulsion from Mr. BUCHANAN and his course. In the present Congress it is represented by fourteen Administration Democrats and eleven Opposition. The returns, as far as received, indicate the probability that in the XXXVIth Congress there will be but three or four Administration members, to twenty-one or twenty-two of the Opposition. Mr. JOHN M. READ, the candidate for the Supreme Court bench, and WILLIAM E. FRAZER, the candidate for Canal Commissioner, upon the Opposition ticket, are both chosen by large majorities, while there is little room to doubt the choice of an Opposition Legislature, in both its branches. There is, indeed, but a few very trifling defaults to save the election from being a clean sweep. Nor is this general survey the most suggestive. Examined in detail, the character of the defeat is exhibited in a light still more disheartening to Mr. BUCHANAN. The men who were most active in supporting the Lecompton business, who preferred the wishes of the Federal Executive acting under Pro-Slavery impulsion, to the wishes of an offended constituency, are either retained at home, or returned by majorities so diminished as to mark their course with disgraceful reprobation. Thus FLORENCE, in the First District, who took his seat last Winter backed by a majority of 2,220, goes back with only 498. LANDY, in the Third, who had 1,147 majority year before last, is beaten by VERREE, (Opposition,) by 1,037. PHILLIPS, an Israelite attorney, who had 262 majority, now succumbs to MILLWARD, Opposition, who has a majority of 2,247. PAUL LEIDY, in the Twelfth, who was backed by 2,894 majority, now yields to Colonel SMEDBERGER, who has, probably 2,500 majority. The two JONESES—CLANCY and OWEN—we are told, stay at home very severely. CLANCY carried his District in 1856, by 6,644 majority. It gives in 1858, according to present indications, a small majority for SCHWARTZ, his antagonist. OWEN is beaten by WOOD, Opposition, with 2,000 majority. So throughout the State. Nearly every county, township and village tells the same story of Administration losses, and no word of Administration gains. The defeat is a rout. The downfall of Administration influence is total and irrecoverable. It is the more ignominious that every energy and appliance of the beaten faction has been brought into play. The State was the native State and the home of the President. He had appealed with personal directness and feeling to his Democratic supporters, who had never before failed him, whether in good or in evil report, to stand by him in this struggle, upon which he had chosen to stake the fate and the fame of his Administration. Never before had the Federal Executive so shamelessly interfered to corrupt the popular franchise. Never before had the resources of Federal patronage been brought more powerfully to bear in a political canvass. The sentence of excommunication was suspended over the heads of all Democrats who shrunk from the most rigid conformity. In his own State and home, among life-long political friends, after the most prodigal expenditure of patronage, if not of money, and notwithstanding the official denunciation of recusancy, Mr. BUCHANAN has experienced a defeat unparalleled in the history of his party. More than a defeat; it is a revolution. His efforts have only availed to drive into the ranks of opposition a legion of Democrats, whom no art, or intrigue, or bribe, can, in all likelihood, win back to old fidelity. In his futile and scorned endeavor to conciliate the South, he has completed the dissolution of his party at the North. It will require some more potent enchantment than is at the service of the Democratic politician to reincorporate these scattered fragments.

The lessons taught by this remarkable struggle may be easily remembered. It will not do to trust personal favor too far as a security from just punishment. The penalty of Mr. BUCHANAN'S fault is inflicted by Pennsylvania. It will not do to turn one's back upon the pledges, professions and principles of a party to which one belongs, and of a long public life—principles freshly reiterated and strongly insisted upon—and hope to carry the people and party about the same sharp angle. The vote of Pennsylvania is a condemnation of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Kansas policy. And if a popular candidate desires to insure the adhesion of his constituents, he cannot go wider of his aim, than while advocating measures they abhor, to omit all action upon measures they regard as vital to their material interests. The vote of Pennsylvania is a demand for that protection to its internal resources, which Democratic candidates have promised over and again, but have never granted. It is hardly possible that these matters will be misapprehended or forgotten, after an enforcement so emphatic.

POLITICS OF ALBANY COUNTY.—We have already noticed the nomination of an irregular or bolting Democratic ticket in the County of Albany, embracing the presentation of JOHN H. REYNOLDS for Congress in opposition to ERASTUS CORNING, who will receive the Regular or Soft nomination on Saturday next. Mr. REYNOLDS is personally a strong man. He runs, not to be elected, so his friends say, but to defeat CORNING and rebuke CAGGER. An excellent opening is thus made for the Opposition, but they do not appear to avail themselves of it. On Tuesday evening the Republican and American County Conventions met to unite on a ticket if they could, otherwise to make separate nominations. They did the latter. After continuing in session all night, the Americans, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, reconsidered a vote adopting the report of their Conference Committee, and, amid much confusion, nominated a full County ticket, with J. S. COCHRANE for Congress; whereupon the Republicans adopted RETNOLDS, the Hard nominee. This action, if adhered to, will probably result in the reelection of Mr. CORNING.

A year ago the vote of Albany County stood, on Comptroller:

Democratic	7,591
American	4,158
Republican	2,944

Thus it will be seen that the American vote exceeded the Republican by 311; and both together surpassed the Democratic vote by 465. From these figures it must appear probable that Mr. CORNING will succeed over a divided opposition. In most of the Congressional Districts the Republicans and Americans find little difficulty in uniting. Albany County seems to be exceptional.

Sale of the City Hall Pictures.

The long-threatened sale of the City Hall paintings, on execution, to satisfy the Lowber judgment, actually took place yesterday, and the entire lot of portraits, including all the Governors of the State and the Mayors of the City, together with the bronze statue of JEFFERSON, the full-length portraits of our naval and military heroes, and MORSE'S portrait of LAFAYETTE, were knocked down in one lot for the small sum of fifty thousand dollars. It was the largest and most important sale of works of art that has ever taken place in this City, but the prices at which the pictures sold must not be regarded as any indication of the mercantile value of similar productions, or of the condition of art in New-York. It was a most novel and remarkable affair, and the Governor's Room of the City Hall resembled that famous scene in the "School for Scandal" where the profligate *Charles Surface* sells the portraits of his ancestors to satisfy his creditors. If the auctioneer had possessed a talent for satire, what a splendid opportunity would have been afforded him for telling hits as he called off the names of the worthies whose painted effigies he offered to the highest bidder. There was the sturdy-looking PETER STUYVESANT, the last Dutch Governor, frowning indignantly upon his degenerate descendants, and the majestic form of DE WITT CLINTON, who figures there both as Mayor of the City and Governor of the State, whose patriotic labors have bequeathed to us so rich an inheritance, and under whose wise Administration the very Hall was erected in which this scandal was enacted; there was the sad-looking countenance of America's VESPUCIUS gazing down from his tarnished frame upon the strange scene, and the swarthy features of the liberator BOLIVAR, stiff with contempt at finding himself put up at auction. There, too, in the middle of the room stood the very desk which WASHINGTON had used when he was President, and in a corner the severe face of the sage of Monticello looked more grave and solemn than ever. Yet the voice of the auctioneer was heard droning among these sacred objects, calling out for bids as indifferently and dismally as though he were selling off the kitchen furniture of a bankrupt stock speculator, or the unredeemed pledges of a pawnbroker. It was not, however, so serious an affair as it seemed to be, but it was still sufficiently melancholy and most disgraceful to our City authorities. The whole lot of pictures were bid off, and the money paid for them by the City Chamberlain and the Mayor, who are the actual owners of *them, though it is understood, of course, they* are held for the City. There has been strange mismanagement and very stupid conduct in relation to this Lowber judgment, and the Comptroller's obstinacy in refusing to satisfy it will cost the City a very large sum for expenses in attempting to fight it off. We presume that after the transactions of yesterday there will be some attempt made to dispose of the case without a repetition of such a disgraceful scene.

The Opera Season.

Mr. ULLMAN'S programme for the Winter season will be found in another column. It is emphatically a discourse. We can imagine the enterprising manager standing in the portico of the Academy, with his cloak gathered around him, after the fashion of the Athenian orators, an average amount of managerial inspiration in his eye, and this effort dropping from his lips. The published document is but a sketch of the more esthetic whole. After a brief exordium, Mr. ULLMAN launches into his subject. He takes a rapid glance at the past, touches hopefully on the present, and then paints with highest colors the darling of his choice, the future.

The completeness of the troupe engaged by Mr. ULLMAN will satisfy and astonish the public. It is, on the whole, a grand combination, and loses none of its interest when scanned in its separate parts. A few years ago the engagement of an artist like PICCOLOMINI would have been considered a sufficient attraction. We have progressed so far beyond that point, Mr. ULLMAN has conceived it necessary to engage no fewer than four auxilliary *prima donnas*, all of them of high standing in the European art world. The judiciousness of this liberality is beyond question, for it is a melancholy fact that in this Western metropolis we soon weary of our favorites. For the moment PICCOLOMINI is the rage. Her success in a managerial point of view is beyond peradventure. After the *furore* which she is destined to create, and which will undoubtedly last so long as she is before the public, it will be clearly impossible to raise a fresh excitement without an entire change in the character of the performances and of the artists who assist therein. To provide for this we are promised Mlle. POINSOT—a lady who has greatly distinguished herself at the Grand Opera in Paris under the immediate auspices of MEYERBEER himself, who is notoriously fastidious; also, Madame LAGRANGE, an artist who is kindly remembered in this country as one of the most brilliant vocalists who has ever visited it; also, Mlle. JOHANNA WAGNER, a German lyric artist of high reputation, and Mlle. GRISI, a mezzo-soprano, from Her Majesty's Theatre, of rare versatility. These engagements cover the entire Operatic ground, Italian, French or German. In the male department we find the names of Signori TAMARO, LORINI and BELART, tenors; FLORENZA and ALTERMEIER, baritones, with CARL FORMES, basso. In the ballet Señorita SORO will be the principal danseuse, assisted by twenty coryphées. The orchestra and chorus will vary according to the opportunities of the work performed. Under ordinary circumstances there will be sixty in the former, and eighty in the latter. Conductors, M. ANCIBEUR, and Signor MUZZY. The scheme of the season, and the periods at which the various artists will *débût*, are laid down explicitly by Mr. ULLMAN.

We cannot conceive the possibility of an unsuccessful issue to the campaign. Liberality of the right kind is always appreciated in New-York. It gratifies the opera habitues, promotes excitement, stimulates the dry goods trade, and does good generally. Trade is improving, money is plenty, and a disposition to spend it not uncommon. With an elegant opera-house, a splendid company, and moderate prices of admission, much is reasonably anticipated by the community. If a round of elevated pleasure so complete and admirable fails, it will be an unhappy indication of art indifference, and the show will be long felt.

Mr. ULLMAN'S final paragraph touches on a possible leakage which may interrupt the "continuity" of the season. We commend it to the attention of the public. In the internal arrangement of the house some important alterations have been effected. The First Circle, which heretofore has been neither box nor bench, but a harassing jumble of both, has been remodelled, and the entire area used for private boxes, and convenient approaches to the same. We should not be surprised if the First Circle were to become the most popular part of the house,—it has long been the most fashionable.

Movements of Spiritualists.

A Convention of believers in the rapping and table-moving dispensation was recently held at Kiantone, a town in Chautauque County, adjacent to the Pennsylvania line, for the alleged purpose of discussing seven distinct topics, suggested by a number of departed spirits, including that of Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH. When the assemblage had convened, the spirits were invoked to designate the proper person to take the Chair; and they promptly decided in favor of Mrs. CAROLINE LEWIS, of Cleveland, a lady well known among spiritualists and free lovers as a speaker at their gatherings. The Convention was in session several days, attracting a great crowd. They adopted a series of resolutions which do not vary in any material particular from the professions made by similar bodies elsewhere. The great study of man, it is declared, should be to develop all his faculties, outer and inner. When he shall have done this, it is asserted, he will have the key which unlocks all mysteries and can solve the great problem of the cause and cure of evil. Men and women of moral courage are called for who will venture not only to proclaim truth, but to live it out in practical life. A band of such courageous persons have it in their power, by forming a separate community, to inaugurate a model society, free from every evil work, in which may be born and reared a better generation. Lastly, they resolved to form such a community in the town of Kiantone. Acting, as they ever, in conjunction with wise and beneficent beings in the spirit-life, they propose to found a new Church, a new State and new social and educational institutions, such as shall bless and redeem humanity.

It has been directed by the Spirits that an Association shall be planted in that locality, which is to be a "Divine Social State upon Earth," and accordingly a domain of two hundred acres has been secured, containing healing springs discovered by the Spirits. A "Remedial Institute" is in process of erection, under the charge of a Mrs. GARDNER, for invalids who seek spiritual treatment for their physical ills. The Spirits are now putting Mrs. GARDNER through a course of tuition to fit her for her station. A Mr. JOHN M. SPEAR is to hold the appointment of "communicator," and it is through him exclusively that the Spirits will make known their wishes. There is to be a "General Assembly," and this body is to be subdivided into seven parts, named *Beneficents, Electrizers, Elementizers, Agriculturalizers, Healthfulizers, Educationlizers* and *Governmentizers*. Through the instrumentality of these, perfect bliss on earth is ultimately to be attained.

This Chautauque affair is but another manifestation of the spirit which prompts a certain class of fanatics to release themselves from all the restraints which virtuous society imposes. In their specious generalities is concealed a design to adopt practices at which the taste and conscience of the community revolt. They have selected for their association one of the most secluded localities in the State, where it is manifestly their purpose to repeat the experiment of Berlin Heights. The courage of which they boast is simply the effrontery of impudent men and shameless women; and their vaunted self-development consists in the unlimited gratification of passion and appetite.

OUR ROTTEN BOROUGHS.—The Third Congressional District of this State, consisting of the lower Wards of the City on the north side of Broadway, appears to be a kind of Old Sarum, and to be the private property of its present Representative, who offers to dispose of it on the most accommodating terms. This District once comprised the very best population of the City, the wealthiest, the most respectable and the most intelligent. But all the solid men, or at least the greater part of them, have long since been forced up town by the growth of the City, and the population of the district is now mostly foreign, whose political prejudices sit very lightly upon them, and who appear to be of so accommodating a character that they can be transferred from one man to another as though they were nothing more than political chattels. At least, we must infer that such is the case, from the very remarkable document published by General WALBRIDGE, which appears in our columns this morning. General WALBRIDGE had represented this District in Congress once, and had a natural desire to represent it again; but, in 1856, he had a competitor for the honor in the person of Mr. SICKLES, who, it appears, induced the General to retire, by stipulating that in 1858 he should either be allowed to represent it again, if he should desire it, or else be provided with a nomination for some other Democratic District. But 1858 has come round, and Mr. SICKLES declines to hand over his constituency to the General, who thereupon flares up, and determines to run as an independent candidate. The exposure of such a bargain as this would once have caused a commotion among the citizens of that district, but now they doubtless regard it as a very good joke, and will be equally divided in their admiration of their present representative's smartness and their former representative's simple-mindedness. The result of the election will be a pretty accurate indication of the character of the constituency of the Third District.

OHIO.—The Administration, which loses so much in Pennsylvania, gains nothing in Ohio. As a general rule, the Republicans carry the Congressional Districts by large majorities, showing plainly the drift of popular opinion. So far as returns have been received they will be found under our telegraphic head. Yon COWEN is elected in the Seventh District. S. S. COX appears to be defeated. It will be recollected he was the Douglas man who yielded to conviction when the pinch came, and voted for the Lecompton bill. The telegraph reports C. A. TRIBBLE, Republican, elected in his place. VALLANDIGHAM, Democrat, beats L. D. CAMPBELL, Republican, in the Third District by 180. In the First (Cincinnati) District PENDLETON, Democrat, is reelected, but in the Second GROESBECK is beaten by GURLEY, Republican. It is supposed that the Opposition have carried the State Legislature.

INDIANA.—Our reports from this State are as yet meagre, but they tend the same way with those from Ohio and Pennsylvania. Where any Democratic members of Congress are reelected, a rare occurrence by the way, it is by renouncing the distinctive profession of the English Lecompton Bill, which discriminates in favor of Slavery in Kansas. Mr. ENGLISH himself could only secure his reelection in this way, and even so his success was not easy.

☞ The New-York TIMES does not like Judge PARKER'S Utica speech, as reported in its columns. The report is obviously a muddled one, which may easily account for the disappointment in regard to its quality.—*Atlas and Argus.*

We are awaiting, with what patience we may, the better report which the *Atlas and Argus* undoubtedly has in store.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Annual Festival of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum takes place today under the direction of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM. There will be two entertainments, one in the afternoon, the other in the evening. The programme cannot be easily condensed; so we refer the reader to our advertising columns, with the simple remark that every possible variety is provided. The Charity itself will, we trust, be the principal attraction.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. STRAKOSCH announces another short season at Burton's Theatre, commencing on Saturday and ending on Tuesday. Mme. Cesari and Mme. CESARE MILANESE are the prima donnas, assisted by BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and JUSSI.

CONCERT.—Mlle. EMMA WESLEY, of whom we have heard the most flattering accounts, will give a grand Concert at Dodworth's Saloon to-night, assisted by Miss BRAINERD, Signor BERNARDI, Mr. MOELLENHAUER and Mr. H. C. TIDE. Mlle. WESLEY is a pupil of ADOLPH ADAM, and is famous for her masterly command of the Alexandre organ—an instrument which has received the highest commendation from the critics and composers of Paris.

Personal.

M. THEOPHILE GAUTIER has just published in Paris a cleverly written treatise, called *La Mode*, forming a little book about five or six inches square, containing only just thirty-three pages, each page being of only a dozen lines coquettishly framed in wide white margins, and bordered by one small streak of red. In this little volume M. GAUTIER raises his voice in favor of paint! "With the instinct of harmony which characterizes them, women," observes he, "have felt that between their dazzling conventional dress, between its *grand ecclats* and their own plain beauty of face and feature (unassisted) there was a dissonance, the whitish skin looking grayish by the side of their shining moires and satins; they have done as painters do in order to harmonize the various shades of complexion and draperies; they have undertaken to whiten the skin nature gave them, till it should be in keeping with the masses of rich white stuffs whereby they enshroud their persons." When once this necessity of applying white to the female skin has been admitted, the rest follows: the white is too white, a tinge of rose color on the cheeks relieves it, and a delicate streak of black under the eye-lashes gives brilliancy to the eye; and in this wise we are brought to the apology of paint.

Another Princess, after the fashion set by the Princess BELGIOJOSO, is set in the ranks of the journalists. *La Gazette de Paris* prints a letter from Bessarabia all about Madame BONAPARTE (WYSE'S daughter, the Princess *ex Salons*, who now rules at AIX in Savoye a weekly paper called *Mariages d'Aix*. She appears to have been a favorite at CHATEAUBRIAND'S and Madame RECAMIER. Bessarabia describes her as at his house making coffee for LAMARTINE, and delighting his humble abode by the brilliancy of her wit. The interest he takes in her is on account of her grandfather, LUCIEN BONAPARTE, who was his earliest patron and benefactor. There is no printing press at Aix, (in which it resembles Dungarvan,) and the "copy" is struck off at Chamberry, but the *Mariages* receive contributions from VICTOR HUGO, LOUIS BLANC, General KLAPKA, PONSARD, ALEXANDRE KARR, LAMARTINE and Princess BELGIOJOSO.

Among the recent arrivals in this City, from Europe, was a man who played a conspicuous part in the Hungarian Revolution—GENERAL D'ARNAUDIN, Adjutant of General DAMJANICH. Condemned, by an Austrian Court-Martial, to be hanged, his penalty was commuted to sixteen years' imprisonment, in irons, in the fortress of Kufstein. On the 1st of August last, the Emperor having remitted the balance of his sentence, D'ARNAUDIN went to Hanover, whence he sailed for this country.

Intelligence has been received from Mr. CHAS. ANDERSSON, author of *Lake Ngami*, who has undertaken to explore the Ovampo country in the direction of the River Cunene. It appears that after successfully prosecuting several hundred miles of his journey, he was compelled to return, owing to the scarcity of water and the duplicity of his guides.

Mr. THOMAS WOOLNER, whose fine statue of the Poet LAUREATE was exhibited some two years ago, has executed in marble a bust of Rajah BROOKE, the hero of Sarawak. The features are true, clear, bold, and might be those of a noble Roman. An admirable bust of the Rev. E. F. MAURICE has also been executed in the same studio.

The sum required for a monument to the memory of FELIX MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY is complete and the work is begun. It is to find its place before the building of the King Akademie at Berlin, and Professor FISCHER, the Berlin sculptor, has been intrusted with the execution.

CARL FORMES is singing in concerts at the West. Some of the papers think that his voice is not quite so powerful as JENNY LIND'S was; others believe it is, but doubt whether his execution is equally good. On the whole, however, the Westerners are very much delighted.

A correspondent of the *Nord* says that all the chiefs of the Rothschilds house, including members from London, Vienna, Frankfort, and Naples—are just now assembled at Paris, forming a veritable congress of financial powers.

HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE, whose *History of Civilization in England* is attracting so much attention, is a young man only 36 years of age. He was born in Kent, Eng., in November, 1822.

The marriage of Count DE MAHUZE with Mlle. DE MONTALEMBERT, daughter of the distinguished orator, was celebrated at Paris recently with much simplicity.

Mr. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY has left England for a tour of five months through Continental libraries in quest of further black books and further book rarities.

Workmen are engaged in removing the glass from the great west window of Gloucester Cathedral, and restoring the mullions, previously to the erection of a memorial window to the late Bishop HOOK.

JOHN MITCHELL is to remove to Washington, at the commencement of the next Congress, and thereforward will publish there his Southern Citizen, an ultra Pro-Slavery organ.

A new "Blue Stocking Club" is being formed in England, under the auspices of the Hon. Mrs. NORTON and some literary ladies, who are determined to found it strictly upon a solid basis.

The King and Queen of Prussia intend to pass the Winter at the Villa Serbanertra, on the Lake of Como.

Lord HOWDEN is to be the new English Ambassador to the Court of Pekin.

City Items.

Mr. HENRY C. SCHNEIDMAKER, of the Second Ward, says he neither approbates with nor partook in the meeting at the Girard House, Tuesday night, at which the name of Senator GARVIN was brought forward as a candidate for Congress from the Third District, and that his name was used as that of one of the Secretaries of that meeting without his knowledge or consent.

The Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) through the Board of Officers, has forwarded to Messrs. ESTEY, of Brown's Hotel, Washington, D. C., a scroll in a massive frame, bearing an inscription which commemorates and expresses the gratitude of the Regiment for the courtesy extended to the Guard at Washington, last Summer, by the Messrs. ESTEY, who threw open their establishment without charge to an enemy of the Regiment as no doubt he would be recommended there.

A special meeting of the members of the American Institute has been called by the Trustees, to meet to-morrow, at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ P. M., to take into consideration important business connected with the destruction of the Crystal Palace.

FOR BOSTON.—The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, of the Cunard line, sailed yesterday at noon, with 60 passengers, and $250,000 in specie.

Mr. Lowber's Sale of City Property.

At noon, yesterday, there was a considerable movement about the City Hall. Everybody said that "Sam was going to do it," but who he was that was going to do it, and what he was going to do, seemed for at least ten minutes involved in the profoundest mystery. Parties, apparently big with something, were running wildly about. They would speak to nobody, though strongly entreated. At last it came out that Mr. LOWBER was actually about to jeopardize the sale of the City property in liquidation of his claims.

At 12¾, the doors of the Governor's Room were opened, and within were half a dozen reporters, pencil-ing dreamy witticisms. There was Mr. LOWBER, pencil and paper in hand, looking very serious, and four or three policemen stationed to give weight to occasional curses. The room was in great disorder after the late fire, and pictures and chairs were huddled together in confusion. Another half-hour passed away, and nobody could tell whether anything or nothing was actually intended to be done. A few pictures were distributed from the wall, and disappeared, as it seemed, sale.

The sale commenced—Mr. VERMILYE being the auctioneer. It was expected the pictures, &c., would be offered in separate lots. Not so. The auctioneer, just as coolly as if he were selling the goods of some poor wretch who could not pay his rent, informed the audience, of probably 100 persons, that he should offer the whole in one lot, and proceeded to number them, statuary, tables, chairs and all, not forgetting the picture of FERNANDO WOOD.

"Now, gentlemen, what for the lot?" "Put up FERNANDO first; put him up by himself; somebody will bid somebody." The man of the hammer paid no attention to this, nor to two or three other attempted drollories; $10,000, $15,000, $20,000—nay, $40,000 were named as the amounts that were offered. The lot hung fire very strongly at $40,000, and was finally knocked down at that sum—the auctioneer instructing the assistant, Mr. RICHARD SEVER (the Mayor's clerk) was the purchaser. The auctioneer read the conditions of sale of the commencement of the proceedings. Finally he thanked the audience for their patronage, they dispersed, and so ended the sale of the City Hall property, the effigies of our countrymen, the relics of our greatest men.

In addition to what was in the Governor's Room, the sale included the furniture of the rooms of the Aldermen and Councilmen, the rooms of the Clerks of the Aldermen and Councilmen, and of the Mayor's office—a single picture in all, (except a portrait of WASHINGTON, over the mantelpiece in the Governor's Room,) and the whole property put up would bring, of retail, some $50,000.

The sale of this property was considered a despair to the City, and had it been purchased by parties who would not have returned it to the City, the loss would have been very great. The City authorities—that is, the Chamberlain and Mayor—had endeavored every remedy in restoring the property, but could do more than they could for cash. Hence the sale. In this dilemma the Chamberlain and the Mayor united their purses, resolving to start the property for the City. The property—as has been stated—was knocked down at auction to Mr. RICHARD SEVER, the Mayor's Clerk. The money, as we understand, was paid by Messrs. SWAN & TOWNSEND, and a deed transferred from Mr. SEVER to them. They will now proceed to sell the property by their own auctioneer, and save the City some loss, as well as the disgrace of having the property sold for a song. The property, Lowber judgment and City bonding were the only Courts had no jurisdiction, and the sale was void.

The Governor WITH HIS STAFF, after presiding at the meeting, adjourned, the investigation of the alleged murder of Mrs. ROBERTS by her husband, which is to have been resumed at Bellevue Hospital. The Coroner had taken place to give them time for measures to complete the chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach of the deceased. The Coroner stated that the analysis had not yet been completed, and asked an adjournment for another week, which was granted. A rumor prevailed that Dr. BARNARD had announced that enough arsenic had been discovered in the body of the deceased to kill six persons, but no such declaration was made by him. On the contrary, did the slightest idea lie upon the mind of the result of the examination as does Dr. BARNARD he is still in prison, the Coroner's magistrate having refused bail for him.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do housework in a small private family; can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 101 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do housework in a

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ASTRONOMICAL.

AUCTION SALES.

BILLIARDS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BRASS WORK.

BRICKLAYING.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CARPETINGS.

CHEMICAL MANURES.

CHRONOMETERS.

CLOTHING.

COAL AND WOOD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DENTISTRY.

DIVIDENDS.

DRY GOODS.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

EDUCATIONAL.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FINANCIAL.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FURNITURE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOUSES TO LET.

INSURANCE.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LAW.

LOAN OFFICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

MACHINERY.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MEDICAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSICAL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.

NOTICES.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

ORNAMENTAL PLASTERING.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES.

PERSONAL.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

PROPOSALS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REAL ESTATE.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEWING MACHINES.

SHIPBUILDING.

SHIPS FOR SALE.

SHIPS WANTED.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED.

STEAMBOATS.

TAILORS.

TO LET.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

UNDERTAKERS.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

WANTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

NEW-JERSEY.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

JAMESBURG, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1865.

THE people of this Congressional District are becoming more interested in the coming election. Every day develops some new feature of the contest. The Democracy very much underrate the strength of their opponents, and are making no effort to secure their own. Their leaders are confident that the district is safe for them, and that they have only to go to the polls to secure a victory. Their opponents, on the other hand, are fully aware of the strength of the Democracy, and are making every effort to secure success. They are thoroughly organized, and are working with a will. Their meetings are well attended, and the people are manifesting a deep interest in the result. Should the Democracy be defeated, it will be by their own overconfidence, and not by the superior strength of their opponents.

The Democracy are making a great mistake in not holding more meetings. Their opponents are holding meetings in every township in the district, and are addressed by able speakers. The Democracy have not had a meeting in this township for two years, and have not had a speaker in the district for more than a year. The consequence is that the Democracy are losing ground, and unless they bestir themselves, will be defeated. The Democracy have a majority of 1,500 in this township, and should give it a majority of 2,000. They will not do it unless they have speakers and meetings. The Democracy of Middlesex are not to be defeated by default. They must work, and work hard, or they will be defeated. The Democracy of Monmouth are also overconfident, and unless they bestir themselves, will lose the county. The Democracy of Ocean are also overconfident, and unless they work, will lose the county. The Democracy of Burlington are also overconfident, and unless they work, will lose the county. The Democracy of Camden are also overconfident, and unless they work, will lose the county. The Democracy of Gloucester are also overconfident, and unless they work, will lose the county. The Democracy of Salem are also overconfident, and unless they work, will lose the county. The Democracy of Cumberland are also overconfident, and unless they work, will lose the county. The Democracy of Cape May are also overconfident, and unless they work, will lose the county. The Democracy of Atlantic are also overconfident, and unless they work, will lose the county. The Democracy of Hunterdon are also overconfident, and unless they work, will lose the county. The Democracy of Warren are also overconfident, and unless they work, will lose the county. The Democracy of Sussex are also overconfident, and unless they work, will lose the county. The Democracy of Morris are also overconfident, and unless they work, will lose the county. The Democracy of Passaic are also overconfident, and unless they work, will lose the county. The Democracy of Bergen are also overconfident, and unless they work, will lose the county. The Democracy of Hudson are also overconfident, and unless they work, will lose the county. The Democracy of Essex are also overconfident, and unless they work, will lose the county. The Democracy of Union are also overconfident, and unless they work, will lose the county. The Democracy of Somerset